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tem and Related Areas

Index

National Park System
and Related Areas
as of June 30, 1979

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Layers of rock in Zion National Park in Utah tell a fascinating geologic story that stretches back more than 200 million years.

National Park System

Daniel Chester French's colossal marble statue of Abraham Lincoln commands the east entrance to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

National Park System

The National Park System of the United States, now in the early years of its second century, comprises nearly 320 areas covering some 76 million acres in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Saipan, and the Virgin Islands. These areas are of such national significance as to justify special recognition and protection in accordance with various acts of Congress.

By Act of March 1, 1872, Congress established Yellowstone National Park in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming "as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" and placed it "under exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior." The founding of Yellowstone National Park began a worldwide national park movement. Today more than 100 nations contain some 1,200 national parks or equivalent preserves.

In the years following the establishment of Yellowstone, the United States authorized additional national parks and monuments, most of them carved from the Federal lands of the West. These, also, were administered by the Department of the Interior, while other monuments and natural and historical areas were administered as separate units by the War Department and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. No single agency provided unified management of the varied Federal parklands.

In an Act signed on August 25, 1916, Congress established in the Department of the Interior the National Park Service to provide cohesive administration of such areas under the Department's jurisdiction. The Act says: *The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations . . . by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.*

A Presidential executive order in 1933 transferred 63 national monuments and military sites from the Forest Service and the War Department to the National Park Service. This action was a major step in the development of today's truly national system of parks—a system that includes areas of historical as well as scenic and scientific importance.

Congress declared in the General Authorities Act of 1970 "that the National Park System, which began with the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, has since grown to include superlative natural, historic, and recreation areas in every region . . . and that it is the purpose of this Act to include all such areas in the System. . . ."

Additions to the National Park System are now generally made through acts of Congress, and national parks can be created only through such acts. But the President has authority, under the Antiquities Act of 1906, to proclaim national monuments on lands already under Federal jurisdiction. The Secretary of the Interior is usually asked by Congress for his recommendations on proposed additions to the System. The Secretary is counseled by the National Park System Advisory Board, composed of private citizens, which advises him on possible additions to the System and policies for its management.

Nomenclature of Park Service Areas

The diversity of the parks is reflected in the variety of titles given to them. These include such designations as national park, national preserve, national monument, national memorial, national historic site, national seashore, and national battlefield park.

Although some titles are self-explanatory, others have been used in many different ways. For example, the title "national monument" has been given to great natural reservations, historic military fortifications, prehistoric ruins, fossil sites, and to the Statue of Liberty.

In recent years, Congress and the National Park Service have attempted, with some success, to simplify the nomenclature and to establish basic criteria for use of the different official titles. Brief definitions of the most common titles follow.

Areas added to the National Park System for their natural values are expanses or features of land or water of great scenic and scientific quality and are usually designated as national parks, monuments, preserves, seashores, lakeshores, or riverways. Such areas contain one or more distinctive attributes such as forest, grassland, tundra, desert, estuary, or river systems; they may contain "windows" on the past for a view of geological history, imposing landforms such as mountains, mesas, thermal areas, and caverns; and they may be habitats of abundant or rare wildlife and plantlife.

Generally, a **national park** covers a large area. It contains a variety of resources and encompasses sufficient land or water to ensure adequate protection of the resources.

A **national monument** is intended to preserve at least one nationally significant resource. It is usually smaller than a national park and lacks its diversity of attractions.

In 1974, Big Cypress and Big Thicket were authorized as the first **national preserves.** This category is established primarily for the protection of certain resources. Activities such as hunting and fishing or the extraction of minerals and fuels may be permitted if they do not jeopardize the natural values.

Preserving shoreline areas and off-shore islands, the **national lakeshores** and **national seashores** focus on the preservation of natural values while at the same time providing water-oriented recreation. Although national lakeshores can be established on any natural freshwater lake, the existing four are all located on the Great Lakes. The national seashores are on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts.

National rivers and **wild and scenic riverways** preserve ribbons of land bordering on free-flowing streams which have not been dammed, channelized, or otherwise altered by man. Besides preserving rivers in their natural state, these areas provide opportunities for outdoor activities such as hiking, canoeing, and hunting.

Although best known for its great scenic parks, more than half the areas of the National Park System preserve places and commemorate persons, events, and activities important in the Nation's history. These range from archeological sites associated with prehistoric Indian civilizations to sites related to the lives of modern Americans. Historical areas are customarily preserved or restored to reflect their appearance during the period of their greatest historical significance.

In recent years, **national historic site** has been the title most commonly applied by Congress in authorizing the addition of such areas to the National Park System. A wide variety of titles—**national military park, national battlefield park, national battlefield site,** and **national battlefield**—has been used for areas associated with American military history. But other areas such as **national monuments** and **national historical parks** may include features associated with military history. **National historical parks** are commonly areas of greater physical extent and complexity than national historic sites.

The title **national memorial** is most often used for areas that are primarily commemorative. But they need not be sites or structures historically associated with their subjects. For example, the home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., is a national historic site, but the Lincoln Memorial in the District of Columbia is a national memorial.

Several areas administered by National Capital Region whose titles do not include the words national memorial are nevertheless classified as memorials. These are John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Lincoln Memorial, Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac, Theodore Roosevelt Island, Thomas Jefferson Memorial, and the Washington Monument—all in the District of Columbia.

Originally, **national recreation areas** in the Park System were units surrounding reservoirs impounded by dams built by other Federal agencies. The National Park Service manages many of these areas under cooperative agreements. The concept of recreational areas has grown to encompass other lands and waters set aside for recreational use by acts of Congress and now includes major areas in urban centers. There are also national recreation areas outside the National Park System that are administered by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

National parkways encompass ribbons of land flanking roadways and offer an opportunity for leisurely driving through areas of scenic interest. They are not designed for high speed point-to-point travel. Besides the areas set aside as parkways, other units of the National Park System include parkways within their boundaries.

Two areas of the National Park System have been set aside primarily as sites for the **performing arts.** These are Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, Va., America's first such national park, and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, D.C. Two historical areas, Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, D.C., and Chamizal National Memorial, Tex., also provide facilities for the performing arts.

Designation of Wilderness Areas

In the Wilderness Act of 1964, Congress directed three Federal agencies, including the National Park Service, to study certain lands within their jurisdiction to determine the suitability of these lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

By subsequent legislation, Congress has designated **wilderness areas** in many units of the National Park System. This designation (noted in this booklet in the listing by States) does not remove wilderness lands from the parks. But it does ensure that they will be managed to retain their "primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation. . . ."

The Act provides, generally, that "there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area . . . and (except for emergency uses) no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation." Wilderness areas are open to hiking and, in some cases, horseback riding, primitive camping, and similar pursuits.

National Monuments in Alaska

On December 1, 1978, President Carter exercised his authority under the Antiquities Act of 1906 to proclaim 15 new national monuments in Alaska and substantial additions to two others. At this writing, legislation is now pending in Congress which may result in substantial revisions of the boundaries established by the proclamations and redesignation of many of the monuments as national parks, wild and scenic rivers or other types of parks.

Those monuments which were designated for National Park Service administration are included in this book. The Forest Service administers Misty Fjords and Admiralty Island National Monuments—the first time since 1933 that the Forest Service has had direct responsibility for any national monuments. The Fish and Wildlife Service will administer the two remaining monuments proclaimed by President Carter—Becharof and Yukon Flats.

Parks in the Nation's Capital

As the Nation's Capital, Washington has a unique park system. Most of the public parks are administered by the Federal Government through National Capital Region of the National Park Service.

National Capital Region has inherited duties originally assigned to three Federal Commissioners appointed by President Washington in 1790. The city's parks were administered by a variety of Federal

agencies until this responsibility was assigned to the National Park Service under the Reorganization Act of 1933. Most parklands in the city are included in the Federal holdings, although the District of Columbia also operates parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities.

National Capital Region also administers several National Park System units in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, which are shown in this booklet in the listing by States.

Administration

The National Park Service administers the System through nine Regional Offices and an Area office for Alaska. The addresses of these offices and their areas of responsibility follow:

North Atlantic Regional Office
15 State St.
Boston, MA 02109
(Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey)

Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
143 South Third St.
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, Virginia, excluding parks assigned to National Capital Region)

National Capital Regional Office
1100 Ohio Dr., SW
Washington, DC 20242
(District of Columbia, some units in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia)

Southeast Regional Office
Richard B. Russell Federal Bldg. & U.S. Courthouse
75 Spring St., S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303
(Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Midwest Regional Office
1709 Jackson St.
Omaha, NE 68102
(Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas)

Rocky Mountain Regional Office
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225
(Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado)

Southwest Regional Office
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, northeast corner of Arizona)

Western Regional Office
Box 36063
450 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94102
(California, Nevada, most of Arizona, Hawaii)

Pacific Northwest Regional Office
601 Fourth & Pike Building
Seattle, WA 98101
(Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Alaska Area Office
540 West 5th Avenue
Room 202
Anchorage, AK 99501

Statistical Summary

Classification	Number	Acreage[1]
National Parks	39	16,038,671.96
National Monuments	92	54,615,323.08
National Preserves	2	654,550.00
National Lakeshores	4	196,456.10
National Rivers (includes Wild and Scenic Rivers and Riverways)	10	522,691.91
National Seashores	10	597,655.86
National Historic Sites	59	17,970.36
National Memorials	22	7,943.05
National Military Parks	11	34,661.84
National Battlefield Parks	3	6,762.38
National Battlefields	9	10,566.29
National Battlefield Site	1	12.36
National Cemeteries (includes Administrative Sites)[2]	...	1,616.35
National Historical Parks	22	104,852.75
National Recreation Areas	17	3,661,542.70
National Parkways	4	160,825.89
National Scenic Trail	1	52,034.25
Parks (other)	10	31,986.18
National Capital Parks	1	6,470.59
White House	1	18.07
National Mall	1	146.35
National Visitor Center	1	00.00
	320	76,721,141.97

[1] *Acreages as of June 30, 1979.*
[2] *Administered in conjunction with associated National Park System units; not listed separately in this publication.*

Stone House, shown here in a historic photograph, was used as a field hospital during both Battles of Manassas. Today it is part of Manassas National Battlefield Park in Virginia.

Alabama

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park
Route 1, Box 103
Daviston, AL 36256

Gen. Andrew Jackson's forces broke the power of the Creek Indian Confederacy and opened Alabama and other parts of the Old Southwest to settlement after fierce fighting here Mar. 27, 1814, in the battle on the Tallapoosa River.
Authorized July 25, 1956.
Acreage—2,040.00, all Federal.

Natchez Trace Parkway
(See Mississippi)

Russell Cave National Monument
Route I, Box 175
Bridgeport, AL 35740

An almost continuous archeological record of human habitation from at least 7000 B.C. to about A.D. 1650 is revealed in this cave.
Proclaimed May 11, 1961.
Acreage—310.45, all Federal.

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site
P.O. Box 1246
Tuskegee Institute, AL 36088

Booker T. Washington founded this college for black Americans in 1881. Preserved here are the brick buildings the students constructed themselves, Washington's home, and the George Washington Carver Museum. An antebellum mansion serves as park headquarters and visitor center.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—74.39 Federal: 24.09 Nonfederal: 50.30.

Alaska

Aniakchak National Monument
c/o Alaska Area Office
National Park Service
540 West 5th Avenue, Room 202
Anchorage, AK 99501

The Aniakchak Caldera, covering some 30 square miles, is one of the great dry calderas in the world. Located in the volcanically active Aleutian Mountains, the Aniakchak last erupted in 1933. The crater includes lava flows, cinder cones, and explosion pits, as well as the aptly named Surprise Lake, which cascades through a 1500-foot gash in the crater wall. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978.
Acreage—364,000 Federal: 350,000 Nonfederal: 14,000.

Bering Land Bridge National Monument
c/o Alaska Area Office
National Park Service
540 West 5th Avenue, Room 202
Anchorage, AK 99501

Located on the Seward Peninsula in northwest Alaska, the monument is a remnant of the land bridge that once connected Asia with North America more than 13,000 years ago. Paleontological and archeological resources abound; large populations of migrating birds nest here. Ash explosion craters and lava flows, rare in the Arctic, are also present. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978.
Acreage—2,848,000 Federal: 2,590,000 Nonfederal: 258,000.

Cape Krusenstern National Monument
c/o Alaska Area Office
National Park Service
540 West 5th Avenue, Room 202
Anchorage, AK 99501

Archeological sites located along a succession of 114 lateral beach ridges illustrate Eskimo communities of every known cultural period in Alaska, dating back some 4,000 years. Older sites are located inland, along the foothills. The monument includes a representative example of the arctic coastline along the Chukchi Sea. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978.
Acreage—677,000 Federal: 560,000 Nonfederal:117,000.

Denali National Monument
c/o Mount McKinley
National Park
P.O. Box 9
McKinley Park, AK 99755

Adjacent to Mount McKinley National Park, this monument includes the southern flanks of the mountain with its massive glaciers, the beautiful Cathedral Spires, and critical wildlife habitats. "Denali" is the ancient Athapascan Indian name for the mountain, meaning "the great one."
Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978.
Acreage—3,993,000 Federal: 3,890,000 Nonfederal: 103,000.

Gates of the Arctic National Monument
c/o Alaska Area Office
National Park Service
540 West 5th Avenue, Room 202
Anchorage, AK 99501

Lying entirely north of the Arctic Circle, the monument includes a portion of the Central Brooks Range, the northernmost extension of the Rocky Mountains. Often referred to as the greatest remaining wilderness in North America, the monument, which is the Nation's second largest unit of the National Park System, is characterized by jagged peaks, gentle arctic valleys, wild rivers, and numerous lakes. The forested southern slopes contrast to the barren northern reaches of the monument at the edge of Alaska's "north slope." NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978.
Acreage—9,432,000 Federal: 8,220,000 Nonfederal: 1,212,000.

Glacier Bay National Monument
P.O. Box 1089
Juneau, AK 99802

Great tidewater glaciers, a dramatic range of plant communities from rocky terrain recently covered by ice to lush temperate rain forest, and a large variety of animals, including brown and black bear, mountain goats, whales, seals, and eagles can be found within the park. Also included are Mount Fairweather, the highest peak in southeast Alaska, and the U.S. portion of the Alsek River.
Proclaimed Feb. 25, 1925. Boundary changes: April 18, 1939; March 31, 1955; December 1, 1978.
Acreage—3,355,269.49 Federal: 3,355,071.54 Nonfederal: 197.95. Land Area: 2,743,429.40.

Katmai National Monument
P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613

Variety marks this vast land: lakes, forests, mountains, and marshlands all abound in wildlife. The Alaska brown bear, the world's largest carnivore, thrives here, feeding upon red salmon which spawn in the monument's lakes and streams. Wild rivers and renowned sport fishing add to the attractions of this subarctic environment. Here, in 1917, Novarupta Volcano erupted violently, forming the ash filled "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes" where steam rose from countless fumaroles in the ash. Today only a few active vents remain.
Proclaimed Sept. 24, 1918. Boundary changes: April 24, 1931; Aug. 4, 1942; Jan. 20, 1969; Dec. 1, 1978.
Acreage—4,293,125.74 Federal: 4,159,096.73 Nonfederal: 134,029.01.

Kenai Fjords National Monument
c/o Alaska Area Office
National Park Service
540 West 5th Avenue, Room 202
Anchorage, AK 99501

The monument, within 20 miles of Seward, includes one of the four major ice caps in the U.S., the Harding Icefield. Glaciers radiating from the 700-square-mile icefield continue to cut deep glacial valleys, many ending at tidewater. The coastal fjords and associated offshore islands are remnants of "drowned" mountains. Here a rich varied rainforest is home to sea lions, sea otters, seals, and tens of thousands of breeding birds, including puffins, murres, and auklets. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978.
Acreage—672,000 Federal: 570,000 Nonfederal: 102,000.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
P.O. Box 517
Skagway, AK 99840
(See also Washington)

Historic buildings in Skagway and portions of Chilkoot and White Pass Trails, all prominent in the 1898 gold rush, are included in the park. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized June 30, 1976.
Acreage—13,270.49 Federal: 11,771.33 Nonfederal: 1,499.16.

Kobuk Valley National Monument
c/o Alaska Area Office
National Park Service
540 West 5th Avenue, Room 202
Anchorage, AK 99501

Embracing the central valley of the Kobuk River, the monument, located entirely north of the Arctic Circle, includes a blend of biological, geological, and cultural resources. Here, in the northmost extent of the boreal forest, a rich array of arctic wildlife can be found, including critical caribou migration routes, grizzly and black bear, wolf, and fox. The 25-square-mile Great Kobuk Sand Dunes rise 100 feet above the surrounding arctic terrain, just south of the placid Kobuk River. Archeological sites revealing more than 10,000 years of human occupation, are among the most significant sites known in the Arctic. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978.
Acreage—1,764,000 Federal: 1,710,000 Nonfederal: 54,000.

Lake Clark National Monument
c/o Alaska Area Office
National Park Service
540 West 5th Avenue, Room 202
Anchorage, AK 99501

Located in the heart of the Chigmit mountains along the western shore of Cook Inlet, the park contains great geologic diversity, including jagged peaks, granite spires, glaciers, and two symmetrical active volcanoes. More than a score of glacial carved lakes rim the mountain mass. More than 40 miles long, Lake Clark is not only the largest lake here, but it is also the headwaters for the most important spawning ground in North America. Merrill and Lake Clark Passes cut through the mountains and are lined by dozens of glaciers and hundreds of waterfalls which cascade over rocky ledges. While there are no federal facilities, this area, which is across Cook Inlet from Anchorage, provides major recreation potential and is already popular with summer hikers and fishermen.
Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978.
Acreage—2,930,000 Federal: 2,500,000 Nonfederal: 43,000.

Mount McKinley National Park
P.O. Box 9
McKinley Park, AK 99755

Mount McKinley, at 20,320 feet, is the highest mountain in North America. Large glaciers of the Alaska Range, caribou, Dall sheep, moose, grizzly bears, timber wolves, and other wildlife are highlights of this national park. Established Feb. 26, 1917. Boundary changes: Jan. 30, 1922; Mar. 19, 1932.
Acreage—1,939,492.80, all Federal.

Noatak National Monument
c/o Alaska Area Office
National Park Service
540 West 5th Avenue, Room 202
Anchorage, AK 99501

The Noatak River basin is the largest mountain-ringed river basin in the Nation still virtually unaffected by man. The monument includes landforms of great scientific interest, including the 65-mile-long Grand Canyon of the Noatak, a transition zone and migration route for plants and animals between subarctic and arctic environments, and an array of flora which is among the most diverse anywhere in the earth's northern latitudes. Hundreds of archeological sites and rich wildlife populations add to the significance of the area. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978.
Acreage—5,800,000, all Federal.

Sitka National Historical Park
P.O. Box 738
Sitka, AK 99835

The site of the 1804 fort and battle which marked the last major Tlingit Indian resistance to Russian colonization is preserved here. Tlingit totem poles are exhibited.
Proclaimed Mar. 23, 1910; changed from Sitka National Monument, Oct. 18, 1972. Boundary changes: Sept. 25, 1952; Oct. 18, 1972.
Acreage—107.71 Federal: 107.07 Nonfederal: 0.64.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument
c/o Alaska Area Office
National Park Service
540 West 5th Avenue, Room 202
Anchorage, AK 99501

The Chugach, Wrangell, and St. Elias mountain ranges converge here in what is often referred to as the "mountain kingdom of North America." The largest unit of the National Park System, and a day's drive east of Anchorage, the monument includes the continent's largest assemblage of glaciers and the greatest collection of peaks above 16,000 feet, including Mount St. Elias. At 18,008 feet it is the second highest peak in the U.S. Adjacent to Canada's Kluane National Park, the monument is characterized by its remote mountains, valleys, and wild rivers, all rich in their concentrations of wildlife. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978.
Acreage—11,923,000 Federal: 10,950,000 Nonfederal: 973,000.

Yukon-Charley
National Monument
c/o Alaska Area Office
National Park Service
540 West 5th Avenue, Room 202
Anchorage, AK 99501

Located along the Canadian border in central Alaska, the monument preserves 115 miles of the 1800-mile Yukon River and the entire 88-mile Charley River basin. Numerous old cabins and relics are reminders of the importance of the Yukon River during the 1898 gold rush. Paleontological and archeological sites here add much to our knowledge of man and his environment thousands of years ago. Peregrine falcons nest in the high bluffs overlooking the river, while the rolling hills that make up the monument are home to a rich array of wildlife. The Charley, clean and clear, is considered by many to be the best whitewater river in Alaska. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978.
Acreage—2,520,000 Federal: 1,720,000 Nonfederal: 800,000.

Arizona

Canyon de Chelly
National Monument
P.O. Box 588
Chinle, AZ 86503

At the base of sheer red cliffs and in caves in canyon walls are ruins of Indian villages built between A.D. 350 and 1300. Modern Navajo Indians live and farm here.
Authorized Feb. 14, 1931. Boundary change: Mar. 1, 1933.
Acreage—83,840.00, all Nonfederal.

Casa Grande
National Monument
P.O. Box 518
Coolidge, AZ 85228

Perplexing ruins of a massive four-story building, constructed of high-lime desert soil by Indians who farmed the Gila Valley 600 years ago, raise many unanswered questions for modern man.
Casa Grande Ruin Reservation authorized Mar. 8, 1889; proclaimed June 22, 1892; redesignated by proclamation Aug. 3, 1918. Boundary changes: Dec. 10, 1909; June 7, 1926.
Acreage—472.50, all Federal.

Chiricahua National Monument
Dos Cabezas Star Route
Willcox, AZ 85643

The varied rock formations here were created millions of years ago by volcanic activity, aided by erosion.
Proclaimed Apr. 18, 1924; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 10, 1938; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—11,088.25 Federal: 10,645.90 Nonfederal: 442.35. Wilderness area: 9,440.

Coronado National Memorial
Route 1, Box 126
Hereford, AZ 85615

Our Hispanic heritage and the first European exploration of the Southwest, by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1540–42, are commemorated here, near the point where Coronado's expedition entered what is now the United States.
Authorized as International Memorial Aug. 18, 1941; redesignated July 9, 1952; established Nov. 5, 1952. Boundary changes: Sept. 2, 1960; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—4,674.16, all Federal.

Fort Bowie
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 158
Bowie, AZ 85605

Established in 1862, this fort was the focal point of military operations against Geronimo and his band of Apaches. The ruins can be reached only by trail.
Authorized Aug. 30, 1964; established July 29, 1972.
Acreage—1,000.00 Federal: 999.45 Nonfederal: 0.55.

Glen Canyon
National Recreation Area
(See Utah)

Grand Canyon National Park
P.O. Box 129
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023

The park, focusing on the world-famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, encompasses the entire course of the river and adjacent uplands from the southern terminus of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to the eastern boundary of Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The forces of erosion have exposed an immense variety of formations which illustrate vast periods of geological history.
Grand Canyon Forest Reserves proclaimed Feb. 20, 1893; Grand Canyon Game Preserve proclaimed Nov. 28, 1906; Grand Canyon National Monument proclaimed Jan. 11, 1908; national park established Feb. 26, 1919; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 15, 1919. Boundary changes: Feb. 25, 1927; Mar. 7, 1928. A separate Grand Canyon National Monument proclaimed Dec. 22, 1932. Boundary change: Apr. 4, 1940. Marble Canyon National Monument proclaimed Jan. 20, 1969. All three units and portions of Glen Canyon and Lake Mead National Recreation Areas combined with additional lands as national park Jan. 3, 1975.
Acreage—1,218,375.24 Federal: 1,189,636.18 Nonfederal: 28,739.06.

Hohokam Pima National Monument
c/o Casa Grande National Monument, P.O. Box 518
Coolidge, AZ 85228

Preserved here are the archeological remains of the Hohokam culture. Hohokam is a Pima Indian word meaning "those who have gone." NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Authorized Oct. 21, 1972.
Acreage—1,690.00, all Nonfederal.

Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site
P.O. Box 150
Ganado, AZ 86505

This still active trading post illustrates the influence of reservation traders on the Indians' way of life.
Authorized Aug. 28, 1965.
Acreage—160.09, all Federal.

Lake Mead National Recreation Area
(See Nevada)

Montezuma Castle National Monument
P.O. Box 68
Clarkdale, AZ 86324

One of the best-preserved cliff dwellings in the United States, this 5-story, 20-room castle is 90 percent intact. Montezuma Well is also of archeological and geological interest.
Proclaimed Dec. 8, 1906. Boundary changes: Feb. 23, 1937; Oct. 19, 1943; Apr. 4, 1947; June 23, 1959; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—849.75 Federal: 832.92 Nonfederal: 16.83.

Navajo National Monument
Tonalea, AZ 86044

Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House are three of the largest and most elaborate cliff dwellings known.
Proclaimed Mar. 20, 1909. Boundary change: Mar. 14, 1912.
Acreage—360.00, all Federal.

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument
Route 1, Box 100
Ajo, AZ 85321

Sonoran Desert plants and animals found nowhere else in the United States are protected here, alongside traces of a historic trail, Camino del Diablo.
Proclaimed Apr. 13, 1937. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—330,688.86 Federal: 329,199.10 Nonfederal: 1,489.76
Wilderness area: 312,600.

Petrified Forest National Park
Petrified Forest National Park, AZ 86028

Trees that have petrified, or changed to multicolored stone, Indian ruins and petroglyphs, and portions of the colorful Painted Desert are features of the park.
Proclaimed as a national monument Dec. 8, 1906; established as a national park Dec. 9, 1962. Boundary changes: July 31, 1911; Nov. 14, 1930; Nov. 30, 1931; Sept. 23, 1932; Mar. 28, 1958. Wilderness designated Oct. 23, 1970.
Acreage—93,492.57, all Federal. Wilderness area: 50,260.

Pipe Spring National Monument
Moccasin, AZ 86022

The historic fort and other structures, built here by Mormon pioneers, memorialize the struggle for exploration and settlement of the Southwest.
Proclaimed May 31, 1923.
Acreage—40.00, all Federal.

Saguaro National Monument
P.O. Box 17210
Tucson, AZ 85731

Giant saguaro cactus, unique to the Sonoran Desert of southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico, sometimes reach a height of 50 feet in this cactus forest.
Proclaimed Mar. 1, 1933; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Nov. 15, 1961; Oct. 21, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—83,576.07 Federal: 81,919.08 Nonfederal: 1,656.99
Wilderness area: 71,400.

Sunset Crater National Monument
Route 3, Box 149
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Its upper part colored as if by sunset glow, this volcanic cinder cone with summit crater was formed just before A.D. 1100.
Proclaimed May 26, 1930; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—3,040.00, all Federal.

Tonto National Monument
P.O. Box 707
Roosevelt, AZ 85545

These well-preserved cliff dwellings were occupied during the 13th and 14th centuries by Salado Indians who farmed in the Salt River Valley.
Proclaimed Dec. 19, 1907; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Apr. 1, 1937
Acreage—1,120.00, all Federal.

Tumacacori National Monument
P.O. Box 67
Tumacacori, AZ 85640

This historic Spanish Catholic mission building stands near the site first visited by Jesuit Father Kino in 1691.
Proclaimed Sept. 15, 1908. Boundary changes: Apr. 28, 1959; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—16.65 Federal: 10.15 Nonfederal: 6.50.

Tuzigoot National Monument
P.O. Box 68
Clarkdale, AZ 86324

Ruins of a large Indian pueblo which flourished in the Verde Valley between A.D. 1100 and 1450 have been excavated here.
Proclaimed July 25, 1939. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—848.78 Federal: 57.78 Nonfederal: 791.00.

Walnut Canyon National Monument
Route 1, Box 25
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

These cliff dwellings were built in shallow caves under ledges of limestone by Pueblo Indians about 800 years ago.
Proclaimed Nov. 30, 1915; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Sept. 24, 1938.
Acreage—2,249.46 Federal: 2,011.62 Nonfederal: 237.84.

Wupatki National Monument
Tuba Star Route
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Ruins of red sandstone pueblos built by farming Indians about A.D. 1065 are preserved here. The modern Hopi Indians are believed to be partly descended from these people.
Proclaimed Dec. 9, 1924. Boundary changes: July 9, 1937; Jan. 22, 1941; Aug. 10, 1961.
Acreage—35,253.24, all Federal.

Arkansas

Arkansas Post National Memorial
Route 1, Box 16
Gillett, AR 72055

On this site the first permanent French settlement in the Lower Mississippi Valley was founded in 1686.
Authorized July 6, 1960.
Acreage—389.18 Federal: 385.11 Nonfederal: 4.07.

Buffalo National River
P.O. Box 1173
Harrison, AR 72601

Offering both swift-running and placid stretches, the Buffalo is one of the few remaining unpolluted, free-flowing rivers in the lower 48 States. It courses through multicolored bluffs and past numerous caves and springs along its 132-mile length.
Authorized Mar. 1, 1972. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—94,146.00 Federal: 73,151.41 Nonfederal: 20,994.59
Wilderness Area: 10,529.

Fort Smith National Historic Site
P.O. Box 1406
Fort Smith, AR 72902
(Also in Oklahoma)

One of the first U.S. military posts in the Louisiana Territory, the fort was a center of authority for the untamed region to the West from 1817 to 1890.
Authorized Sept. 13, 1961. Boundary change: Oct. 21, 1976
Acreage—63.04 Federal: 16.18 (16.18 in Ark.; none in Okla.)
Nonfederal 46.86.

Hot Springs National Park
P.O. Box 1860, Hot Springs
National Park, AR 71901

More than a million gallons of water a day flow from 47 hot springs here, unaffected by climate or seasonal temperatures. Persons suffering from illness or injury often seek relief in the ancient tradition of thermal bathing.
Hot Springs Reservation set aside Apr. 20, 1832; permanent reservation dedicated to public use as a park June 16, 1880; redesignated as national park Mar. 4, 1921. Boundary changes: June 22, 1892; May 23, 1906; June 5, 1924; June 25, 1930; Feb. 14, 1931; June 15, 1936; June 24, 1938; Aug. 10, 1939; Aug. 24, 1954; Aug. 18, 1958; Sept. 21, 1959.
Acreage—5,826.48 Federal 4,573.85 Nonfederal: 1,252.63.

Pea Ridge National Military Park
Pea Ridge, AR 72751

The Union victory here on Mar. 7–8, 1862, in one of the major engagements of the Civil War west of the Mississippi, led to the Union's total control of Missouri.
Authorized July 20, 1956.
Acreage—4,300.35 Federal: 4,278.75 Nonfederal: 21.60.

California

Cabrillo National Monument
P.O. Box 6175
San Diego, CA 92106

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Portuguese explorer who claimed the west coast of the United States for Spain in 1542, is memorialized here. Gray whales migrate offshore during the winter.
Proclaimed Oct. 14, 1913; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary Changes: Feb. 2, 1959; Sept. 28, 1974.
Acreage—143.94, all Federal.

Channel Islands National Monument
1699 Anchors Way Dr.
Ventura, CA 93003

The monument, with large rookeries of sea lions, nesting sea birds and unique plants and animals, consists of Anacapa and Santa Barbara Islands. San Miguel Island, owned by the United States Navy, is managed jointly by the Navy and the Park Service (permit required to visit San Miguel).
Proclaimed Apr. 26, 1938. Boundary changes: June 10, 1949; May 15, 1978; Oct. 25, 1978.
Acreage—18,399.43 Federal: 1,351.82 (land only) Nonfederal: 17,037.61.

Death Valley
National Monument
Death Valley, CA 92328
(Also in Nev.)

This large desert, nearly surrounded by high mountains, contains the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere. The area includes Scotty's Castle, the grandiose home of a famous prospector, and other remnants of gold and borax mining activity.
Proclaimed Feb. 11, 1933. Boundary changes: Mar. 26, 1937; Jan. 17, 1952.
Acreage—2,067,795.06 Federal 2,049,016.57 (1,938,203.84 In Calif.; 110,812.73 in Nev.) Nonfederal: 18,778.49

Devils Postpile
National Monument
c/o Sequoia and Kings
Canyon National Parks
Three Rivers, CA 93271

Hot lava cooled and cracked some 900,000 years ago to form basalt columns 40 to 60 feet high resembling a giant pipe organ. The John Muir Trail between Yosemite and Kings Canyon National Parks crosses the monument.
Proclaimed July 6, 1911; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—798.46, all Federal.

Fort Point
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 29333, Presidio
of San Francisco, CA 94129

This classic brick and granite mid-19th-century coastal fortification is the largest on the west coast of North America.
Established Oct. 16, 1970.
Acreage—29.00, all Federal.

Golden Gate
National Recreation Area
Fort Mason
San Francisco, CA 94123

The park encompasses shoreline areas of San Francisco and Marin Counties, including ocean beaches, redwood forests, lagoons, marshes, ships of the National Maritime Museum, historic military properties, a cultural center at Fort Mason, and Alcatraz Island, site of a famous penitentiary.
Established: Oct. 27, 1972. Boundary changes: Dec. 26, 1974; Nov. 10, 1978.,
Acreage—38,676.59 Federal: 21,992.01 Nonfederal: 16,684.58.

John Muir
National Historic Site
4202 Alhambra Ave.
Martinez, CA 94553

The home of John Muir and adjacent Martinez Adobe commemorate Muir's contribution to conservation and literature.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964.
Acreage—8.90, all Federal.

Joshua Tree
National Monument
74485 National Monument Dr.
Twentynine Palms, CA 92277

A representative stand of Joshua-trees and a great variety of plants and animals, including the desert bighorn, exist in this desert region.
Proclaimed Aug. 10, 1936. Boundary changes: Sept. 25, 1950; June 30, 1961. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—559,959.79 Federal: 548,671.39 Nonfederal: 11,288.40
Wilderness area: 429,690.

Kings Canyon National Park
Three Rivers, CA 93271

Two enormous canyons of the Kings River and the summit peaks of the High Sierra dominate this mountain wilderness. General Grant Grove, with its giant sequoias, is a detached section of the park.
General Grant National Park established Oct. 1, 1890; redesignated and combined with additional land Mar. 4, 1940. Other boundary changes: June 21, 1940; Aug. 14, 1958; Aug. 6, 1965.
Acreage—460,136.19 Federal: 459,995.41 Nonfederal: 140.79.

Lassen Volcanic
National Park
Mineral, CA 96063

Lassen Peak, the only recently active volcano in the coterminous United States, erupted intermittently from 1914 to 1921.
Proclaimed as Lassen Peak and Cinder Cone National Monuments May 6, 1907; made part of Lassen Volcanic National Park when established on Aug. 9, 1916. Boundary changes: Apr. 26, 1928; May 21, 1928; Jan. 19, 1929; Apr. 19, 1930; July 3, 1930; Aug. 10, 1961; Apr. 11, 1972. Wilderness designated Oct. 19, 1972.
Acreage—106,372.22 Federal: 105,800.25 Nonfederal: 571.97.
Wilderness area: 78,982.

Lava Beds National Monument
P.O. Box 867
Tulelake, CA 96134

Volcanic activity spewed forth molten rock and lava here creating an incredibly rugged landscape—a natural fortress used by the Indians in the Modoc Indian War, 1872–73.
Proclaimed Nov. 21, 1925; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Apr. 27, 1951; Oct. 26, 1974. Wilderness designated Oct. 13, 1972.
Acreage—46,821.33, all Federal. Wilderness area: 28,460.

Muir Woods National Monument
Mill Valley, CA 94941

This virgin stand of coastal redwoods was named for John Muir, writer and conservationist.
Proclaimed Jan. 9, 1908. Boundary changes: Sept. 22, 1921; Apr. 5, 1935; June 26, 1951; Sept. 8, 1959; Apr. 11, 1972.
Acreage—553.55 Federal: 522.98 Nonfederal: 30.57.

Pinnacles National Monument
Paicines, CA 95043

Spirelike rock formations 500 to 1,200 feet high, with caves and a variety of volcanic features, rise above the smooth contours of the surrounding countryside.
Proclaimed Jan. 16, 1908. Boundary changes: May 7, 1923; July 2, 1924; Apr. 13, 1931; July 11, 1933; Dec. 5, 1941; Oct. 20, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—16,221.77 Federal: 14,965.72 Nonfederal: 1,256.05
Wilderness area: 12,952.

Point Reyes National Seashore
Point Reyes, CA 94956

This peninsula near San Francisco is noted for its long beaches backed by tall cliffs, lagoons and esteros, forested ridges, and offshore bird and sea lion colonies. Part of the area remains a private pastoral zone.
Authorized Sept. 13, 1962. Established Oct. 20, 1972. Boundary changes: Dec. 26, 1974; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Oct. 18, 1976.
Acreage—67,265.22 Federal: 61,446.69 Nonfederal: 5,818.53
Land area: 53,883.98. Wilderness area: 25,370.

Redwood National Park
Drawer N
Crescent City, CA 95531

Coastal redwood forests with virgin groves of ancient trees, including the world's tallest, live in a mixture of sun and fog. The park includes 40 miles of scenic Pacific coastline.
Established Oct. 2, 1968. Boundary change: March 27, 1978.
Acreage—109,026.53 Federal: 73,915.17 Nonfederal: 35,111.36.

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
23018 Ventura Blvd.
Woodland Hills, CA 91364

This park is a large, rugged landscape, covered with chaparral, fronting on the sandy beaches north of Los Angeles. The area will provide recreational opportunities within easy reach of millions in southern California. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Established Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—150,000 Federal: 3,000 Nonfederal: 147,000.

Sequoia National Park
Three Rivers, CA 93271

Great groves of giant sequoias, the world's largest living things, Mineral King Valley, and Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in the U.S. outside of Alaska, are spectacular attractions here in the High Sierra.
Established Sept. 25, 1890. Boundary changes: Oct. 1, 1890; July 3, 1926; Dec. 21, 1943; July 21, 1949; Oct. 19, 1951; Aug. 14, 1958; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—403,023.00 Federal: 402,107.51 Nonfederal: 915.49.

Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 188
Whiskeytown, CA 96095

Whiskeytown Unit with its mountainous backcountry and large reservoir provides a multitude of outdoor recreation opportunities. Shasta and Clair Engle Units are administered by Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Authorized Nov. 8, 1965; established Oct. 20, 1972.
Acreage—42,497.45 Federal: 42,430.41 Nonfederal: 67.04.

Yosemite National Park
P.O. Box 577, Yosemite
National Park, CA 95389

Granite peaks and domes rise high above broad meadows in the heart of the Sierra Nevada; groves of giant sequoias dwarf other trees and tiny wildflowers; and mountains, lakes and waterfalls, including the Nation's highest, are found here.
Yo-Semite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove granted to State June 30, 1864; park established Oct. 1, 1890; State returned granted lands Mar. 3, 1905. Boundary changes: Feb. 7, 1905; June 11, 1906; Dec. 19, 1913; May 28, 1928; Apr. 14, 1930; Feb. 14, 1931; Aug. 13, 1932; July 9, 1937. El Portal site authorized Sept. 2, 1958.
Acreage—760,917.18 (does not include 1,397.99 acres comprising El Portal administrative site, adjacent to park). Federal: 759,197.57 Nonfederal: 1,719.61.

Colorado

Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site
P.O. Box 581
La Junta, CO 81050

As a principal outpost of civilization on the Southern Plains in the early 1800s and rendezvous for Indians, the post became the center of a vast fur-trading empire in the West.
Authorized June 3, 1960. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—800.00 Federal: 178.00 Nonfederal: 622.00.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument
P.O. Box 1648
Montrose, CO 81401

Shadowed depths of this sheer-walled canyon accentuate the darkness of ancient rocks of obscure origin.
Proclaimed Mar. 2, 1933. Boundary changes: May 16, 1938; Oct. 28, 1939; Apr. 13, 1960. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—13,672.13 Federal: 13,363.14 Nonfederal: 308.99. Wilderness area: 11,180.

Colorado National Monument
Fruita, CO 81521

Sheer-walled canyons, towering monoliths, weird formations, dinosaur fossils, and remains of prehistoric Indian cultures reflect the environment and history of this colorful sandstone country.
Proclaimed May 24, 1911. Boundary changes: Mar. 3, 1933; Aug. 7, 1959; Oct. 21, 1976; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—20,449.87 Federal: 19,918.53 Nonfederal: 531.34.

Curecanti National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1040
Gunnison, CO 81230

Three lakes—Blue Mesa, Morrow Point, and Crystal—extend for 40 miles along the Gunnison River. When full, Blue Mesa Lake, with a surface area of 14 square miles, is the largest lake in Colorado.
Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Feb. 11, 1965.
Acreage—42,114.47, all Federal.

Dinosaur National Monument
P.O. Box 210
Dinosaur, CO 81610
(Also in Utah)

Spectacular canyons were cut by the Green and Yampa Rivers through upfolded mountains. A quarry contains fossil remains of dinosaurs and other ancient animals.
Proclaimed Oct. 4, 1915. Boundary changes: July 14, 1938; Sept. 8, 1960; Feb. 21, 1963; Oct. 9, 1964; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—211,060.70 Federal: 203,814.92 (165.350.57 in Colo.; 38,464.35 in Utah) Nonfederal: 7,424.28.

Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
P.O. Box 185
Florissant, CO 80816

A wealth of fossil insects, seeds, and leaves of the Oligocene Period are preserved here in remarkable detail. Here, too, is an unusual display of standing petrified sequoia stumps.
Authorized Aug. 20, 1969.
Acreage—5,998.09. Federal: 5,992.32 Nonfederal: 5.77.

Great Sand Dunes National Monument
P.O. Box 60
Alamosa, CO 81101

Among the largest and highest in the United States, these dunes were deposited over thousands of years by southwesterly winds blowing through the passes of the lofty Sangre de Cristo Mountains.
Proclaimed Mar. 17, 1932. Boundary changes: Mar. 12, 1946; June 7, 1956; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—38,951.50 Federal: 36,426.16 Nonfederal: 2,525.34 Wilderness area: 33,450.

Hovenweep National Monument
McElmo Route
Cortez, CO 81321
(Also in Utah)

Pre-Columbian Indians built these 6 groups of towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings.
Proclaimed Mar. 2, 1923. Boundary changes; Apr. 26, 1951; Nov. 20, 1952; Apr. 6, 1956.
Acreage—785.43, all Federal (345.43 in Colo.; 440.00 in Utah).

Mesa Verde National Park
Mesa Verde National
Park, CO 81330

These pre-Columbian cliff dwellings and other works of early man are the most notable and best preserved in the United States.
Established June 29, 1906. Boundary changes: June 30, 1913; May 27, 1932; Dec. 23, 1963. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—52,085.14 Federal: 51,894.27 Nonfederal: 190.87 Wilderness area: 8,100.

Rocky Mountain National Park
Estes Park, CO 80517

The park's rich scenery, typifying the massive grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, is accessible by Trail Ridge Road, which crosses the Continental Divide. Peaks towering over 14,000 feet shadow wildlife and wildflowers in these 412 square miles of the Rockies' Front Range.
Established Jan. 26, 1915. Boundary changes: Feb. 14, 1917; Sept. 18, 1922; June 2, 1924; Feb. 24, 1925; June 9, 1926; July 17, 1930; Jan. 11, 1932; Mar. 5, 1936, Aug. 24, 1949; June 27, 1950; Apr. 21, 1959; Sept. 23, 1960; Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—263,790.69 Federal: 263,333.08 Nonfederal: 457.61.

Yucca House National Monument
c/o Mesa Verde National Park
Mesa Verde National
Park, CO 81330

Ruins of these large prehistoric Indian pueblos are as yet unexcavated.
NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Proclaimed Dec. 19, 1919.
Acreage—10.00, all Federal.

Connecticut

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

District of Columbia

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
(See Maryland)

Ford's Theatre
National Historic Site
511 Tenth St., NW
Washington, DC 20004

On Apr. 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot while attending a show here. He was carried across the street to the Petersen house, where he died the next morning. The theatre contains the Olroyd Collection of Lincolniana.
Act of Apr. 7, 1866, provided for purchase of Ford's Theatre by Federal Government; designation changed to Lincoln Museum Feb. 12, 1932; redesignated Ford's Theatre (Lincoln Museum) Apr. 14, 1965. House Where Lincoln Died authorized June 11, 1896. Both areas transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933; combined as Ford's Theatre National Historic Site June 23, 1970. Boundary change: June 23, 1970.
Acreage—0.29, all Federal.

Frederick Douglass Home
1411 W St., SE
Washington, DC 20020

From 1877 to 1895, this was the home of the Nation's leading 19th-century black spokesman. He was U.S. minister to Haiti, 1889.
Authorized Sept. 5, 1962.
Acreage—8.08, all Federal.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
National Park Service,
2700 F St., NW
Washington, DC 20566

Cultural events are presented in this structure designed by Edward Durell Stone. The building contains the Eisenhower Theater, a concert hall, an opera house and the Terrace Theater.
Authorized as National Cultural Center, Sept. 2, 1958; name changed Jan. 23, 1964; nonperforming arts functions transferred from Smithsonian Institution to National Park Service June 16, 1972.
Acreage—17.50, all Federal.

Lincoln Memorial
National Capital Region,
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Dr., SW
Washington, DC 20242

This classical structure of great beauty contains a marble seated statue 19 feet high of the Great Emancipator by sculptor Daniel Chester French. Architect of the building was Henry Bacon.
Authorized Feb. 9, 1911; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—163.63, all Federal.

Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac
National Capital Region,
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Dr., SW
Washington, DC 20242

A living memorial to the 36th President, the park overlooks the Potomac River vista of the Capital. The design features 500 white pines and engravings on Texas granite.
Authorized Dec. 28, 1973; dedicated Sept. 27, 1974.
Acreage—17.00, all Federal.

National Capital Parks
1100 Ohio Dr., SW
Washington, DC 20242
(Also In Maryland)

The park system of the Nation's Capital comprises parks, parkways, and reservations in the Washington metropolitan area, including such properties as the Battleground National Cemetery, the President's Parks (Lafayette Park north of the White House and the Ellipse south of the White House), the parks flanking the Great Falls of the Potomac, a variety of military fortifications, and green areas.
When Congress established a permanent National Capital in 1790, the city's Federal Commissioners were given the power "to purchase or accept such quantity of land as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States." Under this authority the Commissioners purchased Washington's first 17 public reservations and accepted donations of other lands required for the street system of L'Enfant's plan. Today more than 300 park units derive from these lands. Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital was abolished and public reservations were transferred to National Capital Parks, National Park Service, Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—6,469.56, all Federal.

National Mall
National Capital Region
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Dr., SW
Washington, DC 20242

This landscaped park extending from the Capitol to the Washington Monument was envisioned as a formal park in the L'Enfant Plan for the city of Washington.
Approved July 16, 1790, except for 42 acres transferred later from other agencies; 30 Seaton Park acres include some transfers from other agencies and D.C. Transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—146.35, all Federal.

National Visitor Center
Union Station
Washington, DC 20002

The National Visitor Center encompasses a diverse complex of programs and facilities to welcome visitors to the Nation's Capital. Conversion of Washington's Union Station for this purpose began in 1974.
Authorized Mar. 12, 1968. Act amended July 6, 1973; Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—00.00.

Rock Creek Park
5000 Glover Rd., NW
Washington, DC 20015

One of the largest urban parks in the world, this wooded preserve contains a wide range of natural, historical, and recreational resources in the midst of metropolitan Washington, D.C.
Authorized Sept. 20, 1890; transferred to National Park Service June 10, 1933.
Acreage—1,754.37, all Federal.

Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site
144 Constitution Ave., NE
Washington, DC 20002

Rebuilt after fire damage from the War of 1812, this red brick house is one of the oldest on Capitol Hill. It has been the National Women's Party headquarters since 1929 and commemorates the party's founder and women's suffrage leader, Alice Paul, and associates.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—0.35, all Nonfederal.

Theodore Roosevelt Island
c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway, Turkey Run Park,
McLean, VA 22101

On this wooded island sanctuary in the Potomac River, trails lead to an imposing statue of Roosevelt, the conservation-minded 26th President. His tenets on nature, manhood, youth, and the state are inscribed on tablets.
Authorized May 21, 1932; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—88.50, all Federal.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial
National Capital Region,
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Dr., SW
Washington, DC 20242

This circular, colonnaded structure, in the classic style introduced in this country by Jefferson, memorializes the author of the Declaration of Independence and President from 1801 to 1809. The interior walls present inscriptions from his writings. The heroic statue was sculptured by Rudulph Evans; architects were John Russell Pope and associates, Otto Eggers and Daniel Higgins.
Authorized June 26, 1934.
Acreage—18.36, all Federal.

Washington Monument
National Capital Region,
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Dr., SW
Washington, DC 20242

A dominating feature of the Nation's Capital, this 555-foot obelisk honors the country's first President, George Washington. The architect-designer was Robert Mills.
Authorized Jan. 31, 1848; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—106.01, all Federal.

White House
National Capital Region,
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Dr., SW
Washington, DC 20242

The White House has been the residence and office of the Presidents of the United States since Nov. 1800. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 13, 1792, on the site selected by George Washington and included in the L'Enfant Plan; renovations were made 1949–52.
Transferred Aug. 10, 1943, to National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, the direct legal successor of three Federal Commissioners, who were appointed by the President under act of July 16, 1790, and directed initial construction. Their authority developed through acts of May 1, 1802; Apr. 29, 1816; Mar. 3, 1849; Mar. 2, 1867; July 1, 1898; Feb. 26, 1925; Mar. 3, 1933; and Executive Order of June 10, 1933. Under act of Sept. 22, 1961, "the White House . . . shall be administered pursuant to the act of August 25, 1916" and supplementary and amendatory acts.
Acreage—18.07, all Federal.

Florida

Big Cypress National Preserve
P.O. Box 1247
Naples, FL 33939

Adjoining the northwest section of Everglades National Park, this large area provides a freshwater supply crucial to the park's survival. Subtropical plant and animal life abounds in this ancestral home of the Seminole and Miccosukee Indians.
Authorized Oct. 11, 1974.
Acreage—570,000 Federal: 231,991.21 Nonfederal: 338,008.79.

Biscayne National Monument
P.O. Box 1369
Homestead, FL 33030

Most of the park is reef and water, but within its boundaries about 25 keys, or islands, form a north-south chain, with Biscayne Bay on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east.
Authorized Oct. 18, 1968. Boundary change: Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—103,642.65 Federal: 95,010.84 Nonfederal: 8,631.81
Land area: 4,373.23.

Canaveral National Seashore
P.O. Box 2583
Titusville, FL 32780

Immediately north of the famed Kennedy Space Center, the seashore offers a great variety of wildlife, including many species of birds, on a segment of largely undeveloped wild lands. The area includes a portion of 140,393-acre Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge, administered by Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.
Established Jan. 3, 1975.
Acreage—57,627.07 Federal: 41,449.36 Nonfederal: 16,177.71
Land area: 29,545.07.

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
1 Castillo Dr.
St. Augustine, FL 32084

Construction of this oldest masonry fort in continental United States was started in 1672 by the Spanish to protect St. Augustine, first permanent settlement by Europeans in continental United States (1565). The floor plan is the result of "modernization" work done in the 18th century.
Proclaimed as Fort Marion National Monument Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Department Aug. 10, 1933; changed to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument June 5, 1942.
Boundary changes: June 29, 1936; July 5, 1960.
Acreage—20.49 Federal: 19.78 Nonfederal: 0.71.

De Soto National Memorial
75th St., N.W.
Bradenton, FL 33505

The landing of Spanish explorer Hernando deSoto in Florida in 1539 and the first extensive organized exploration of what is now the southern United States by Europeans are commemorated here.
Authorized Mar. 11, 1948. Boundary change: Sept. 8, 1960.
Acreage—30.00 Federal: 24.78 Nonfederal: 5.22.

Everglades National Park
P.O. Box 279
Homestead, FL 33030

This largest remaining subtropical wilderness in the coterminous United States has extensive fresh- and saltwater areas, open Everglades prairies, and mangrove forests. Abundant wildlife includes rare and colorful birds.
Authorized May 30, 1934. Boundary changes: July 2, 1958; Sept. 14, 1959; Sept. 2, 1960; Sept. 12, 1964; Oct. 17, 1969. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,398,800.00 Federal: 1,397,506.26 Nonfederal: 1,293.74
Wilderness area: 1,296,500.

Fort Caroline National Memorial
12713 Fort Caroline Rd.
Jacksonville, FL 32225

The fort overlooks the site of a French Huguenot colony of 1564–65, the second French attempt at settlement within the present United States. Here, the French and Spanish began two centuries of European colonial rivalry in North America.
Authorized Sept. 21, 1950. Boundary changes April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—138.88 Federal: 128.37 Nonfederal: 10.51.

Fort Jefferson National Monument
c/o U.S. Coast Guard Base,
Key West, FL 33040

Built in 1856 to help control the Florida Straits, this is the largest all-masonry fortification in the Western world; it served as a Federal military prison during and after the Civil War. The bird refuge and marine life here are features.
Proclaimed Jan. 4, 1935.
Acreage—47,125.00, all Federal. Land area: 39.28.

Fort Matanzas National Monument
Route 1, Box 105
St. Augustine, FL 32084

This Spanish fort was built 1740–42 to protect St. Augustine from the British.
Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Jan. 9, 1935; Mar. 24, 1948.
Acreage—298.51, all Federal.

Gulf Islands National Seashore
P.O. Box 100
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561
(See also Mississippi)

Offshore islands and keys have both sparkling white sand beaches and historic ruins. Mainland features of this unit, which is located near Pensacola, Fla., include the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, beaches, and ruins of military forts. All areas are accessible by car.
Authorized Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—65,816.64 Federal: 28,975.79 Nonfederal: 36,840.85
Land area: 9,366.64 Wilderness area: 1,800.

Mar-A-Lago National Historic Site
P.O. Box 2527
Palm Beach, FL 33480

This private mansion is representative of the affluent society's way of life in the 1920s. NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Designated Jan. 16, 1969; authorized Oct. 21, 1972.
Acreage—17.17, all Federal.

Georgia

Andersonville National Historic Site
Andersonville, GA 31711

This Civil War prisoner-of-war camp commemorates the sacrifices borne by American prisoners not only in the 1861–65 conflict but in all wars. Site includes Andersonville National Cemetery which has 15,591 interments, 1,041 unidentified.
Authorized Oct. 16, 1970.
Acreage—478.03 Federal: 453.93 Nonfederal: 24.10.

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Chattahoochee River
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1396
Smyrna, GA 30080

A series of sites aong a 48-mile stretch of the Chattahoochee River, extending into Atlanta, will be preserved for public enjoyment of scenic, recreational, and historical values. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Established Aug. 15, 1978.
Acreage—8,514.57 Federal: 133.34 Nonfederal: 8,381.23.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga
National Military Park
P.O. Box 2126
Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742
(Also in Tenn.)

This park includes the Civil War battlefields of Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge.
Established Aug. 19, 1890; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Boundary changes: Aug. 9, 1939; Mar. 5, 1942; June 24, 1948.
Acreage—8,098.21 Federal: 8,078.67 (6,228.99 in Ga.; 1,849.68 in Tenn.) Nonfederal: 19.54.

Cumberland Island
National Seashore
P.O. Box 806
St. Marys, GA 31558

Magnificent and unspoiled beaches and dunes, marshes, and freshwater lakes make up this largest of Georgia's Golden Isles. Accessible by tour boat only.
Established Oct. 23, 1972. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—36,544.85 Federal: 16,333.90 Nonfederal: 20,210.95
Land area: 26,153.10.

Fort Frederica
National Monument
Route 4, Box 286-C
St. Simons Island, GA 31522

Gen. James E. Oglethorpe built this British fort in 1736–48, during the Anglo-Spanish struggle for control of what is now southeastern United States.
Authorized May 26, 1936. Boundary changes: Sept. 20, 1950; May 16, 1958.
Acreage—214.52 Federal: 210.72 Nonfederal: 3.80.

Fort Pulaski
National Monument
P.O. Box 98
Tybee Island, GA 31328

Bombardment of this early 19th-century fort by Federal rifled cannon in 1862 first demonstrated the ineffectiveness of old-style masonry fortifications.
Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Boundary changes: June 26, 1936; May 25, 1959.
Acreage—5,615.50 Federal: 5,365.13 Nonfederal: 250.37.

Kennesaw Mountain
National Battlefield Park
P.O. Box 1167
Marietta, GA 30061

Two engagements took place here between Union and Confederate forces during the Atlanta Campaign, June 20–July 2, 1864.
Authorized as a national battlefield site Feb. 8, 1917; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield park June 26, 1935. Boundary change: Aug. 9, 1939.
Acreage—2,884.38 Federal: 2,882.37 Nonfederal: 2.01.

Ocmulgee National Monument
1207 Emery Hwy.
Macon, GA 31201

The evolution of the Indian mound-builder civilization in the southern United States is represented in the remains of mounds and villages.
Authorized June 14, 1934. Boundary change: June 13, 1941.
Acreage—683.48, all Federal.

Guam

War in the Pacific National Historical Park
P.O. Box 3441
Agana, GU 96910

This park will provide an opportunity to interpret events in the Pacific theater of World War II. It includes major historic sites associated with the 1944 battle for Guam, an example of the island-hopping military campaign against the Japanese. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Aug. 18, 1978.
Acreage—1,923.06 Federal: 738.76 Nonfederal: 1,184.30.

Hawaii

Haleakala National Park
P.O. Box 537
Makawao, HI 96768

The park preserves the outstanding features of Haleakala Crater on the island of Maui and protects the unique and fragile ecosystems of Kipahulu Valley, the scenic pools along Oheo gulch, and many rare and endangered species.
Authorized as a part of Hawaii National Park Aug. 1, 1916; redesignated Sept. 13, 1960. Boundary changes: Feb. 12, 1927; Jan. 10, 1969; Oct. 21, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—28,655.25 Federal: 27,208.49 Nonfederal: 1,446.76
Wilderness area: 19,270.

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Hawaii National Park, HI 96718

Active volcanism continues here, on the island of Hawaii, where at lower elevations luxuriant and often rare vegetation provides food and shelter for a variety of animals.
Established as part of Hawaii National Park Aug. 1, 1916; redesignated Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Sept. 22, 1961. Boundary changes: May 1, 1922; Apr. 11, 1928; June 20, 1938; Dec. 3, 1940; July 1, 1961; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—229,177.03 Federal: 217,029.61 Nonfederal: 12,147.42
Wilderness area 123,100.

Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park
c/o State Office,
National Park Service
Box 50165
Honolulu, HI 96850

Park is intended to preserve native culture of Hawaii. This was the site of important Hawaiian settlements before arrival of European explorers. It includes 3 large fishponds, house sites, and other archeological remnants. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES
Established Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,310.79, all Nonfederal.

Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park
P.O. Box 128
Honaunau, Kona, HI 96726

Until 1819, vanquished Hawaiian warriors, noncombatants, and kapu breakers could escape death by reaching this sacred ground. Prehistoric house sites, royal fishponds, coconut groves, and spectacular shore scenery comprise the park.
Authorized as City of Refuge National Historical Park July 26, 1955; name changed Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—181.80, all Federal.

Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site
P.O. Box 4963
Kawaihae, HI 96743

Ruins of Puukohola Heiau ("Temple on the Hill of the Whale"), built by King Kamehameha the Great during his rise to power, are preserved.
Authorized Aug. 17, 1972.
Acreage—76.57 Federal: 46.20 Nonfederal: 30.37.

Idaho

Craters of the Moon National Monument
P.O. Box 29
Arco, ID 83213

Volcanic cones, craters, lava flows, and caves make this an astonishing landscape.
Proclaimed May 2, 1924. Boundary changes: July 23, 1928; July 9, 1930; June 5, 1936; July 18, 1941; Nov. 19, 1962. Wilderness designated Oct. 23, 1970.
Acreage—53,545.05, all Federal. Wilderness area: 43,243.

Nez Perce National Historical Park
P.O. Box 93
Spalding, ID 83551

The history and culture of the Nez Perce Indian country are preserved, commemorated, and interpreted here. Four federally-owned sites are administered by the National Park Service, and 20 sites through cooperative agreements.
Authorized May 15, 1965.
Acreage—2,109.06 Federal: 1,833.04 Nonfederal: 276.02.

Yellowstone National Park
(See Wyoming)

Illinois

Lincoln Home National Historic Site
526 S. Seventh St.
Springfield, IL 62703

Abraham Lincoln left his house here in 1861 to accept the Presidency. It was the only home he ever owned.
Authorized Aug. 18, 1971.
Acreage—12.28 Federal: 11.73 Nonfederal: 0.55.

Indiana

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park
401 S. Second St.
Vincennes, IN 47591

This classic memorial, near the site of old Fort Sackville, commemorates the seizure of the fort from the British by Lt. Col. George Rogers Clark, Feb. 25, 1779.
Authorized July 23, 1966.
Acreage—24.30, all Federal.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore
1100 N. Mineral Springs Rd.
Porter, IN 46304

Magnificent dunes rise as high as 180 feet above Lake Michigan's southern shore. Other natural features include beaches, bogs, marshes, swamps, and prairie remnants; historic sites include an 1822 homestead and 1900 family farm, both restored.
Authorized Nov. 5, 1966. Boundary change: Oct. 18, 1976.
Acreage—12,534.82 Federal: 6,395.24 Nonfederal: 6,139.58.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial
Lincoln City, IN 47552

On this southern Indiana farm, Abraham Lincoln grew from youth into manhood.
Authorized Feb. 19, 1962.
Acreage—197.60 Federal: 163.31 Nonfederal: 34.29.

Iowa

Effigy Mounds National Monument
P.O. Box K
McGregor, IA 52157

The monument contains outstanding examples of prehistoric burial mounds, some in the shapes of birds and bears.
Proclaimed Oct. 25, 1949. Boundary change: May 27, 1961.
Acreage—1,474.63, all Federal.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
P.O. Box 607
West Branch, IA 52358

The birthplace, home, and boyhood neighborhood of the 31st President, 1929–33, the gravesites of President and Mrs. Hoover, and the Hoover Presidential Library and Museum, which is administered by the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, are within the park.
Authorized Aug. 12, 1965.
Acreage—186.80 Federal: 181.11 Nonfederal: 5.69.

Kansas

Fort Larned National Historic Site
Route 3
Larned, KS 67550

The fort protected traffic along the Santa Fe Trail, was the key military base in the Indian war of 1868–69, and served as an Indian agency.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964.
Acreage—718.39 Federal: 672.39 Nonfederal: 46.00.

Fort Scott National Historic Site
Old Fort Blvd.
Fort Scott, KS 66701

The reconstructed 19th-century fort commemorates historic events of the Civil War period.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—6.69, all Nonfederal.

Kentucky

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site
R.F.D. 1
Hodgenville, KY 42748

An early 19th-century Kentucky cabin, symbolic of the one in which Lincoln was born, is preserved in a memorial building at the site of his birth.
Established as Abraham Lincoln National Park July 17, 1916; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park Aug. 11, 1939; changed to Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site Sept. 8, 1959. Boundary changes: May 27, 1949; Apr. 11, 1972.
Acreage—116.50, all Federal.

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area
(See Tennessee)

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
P.O. Box 840
Middlesboro, KY 40965
(Also in Virginia and Tennessee)

This mountain pass on the Wilderness Road, explored by Daniel Boone, developed into a main artery of the great trans-Allegheny migration for settlement of "the Old West" and an important military objective in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars.
Authorized June 11, 1940. Boundary changes: July 26, 1961; Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—20,273.04 Federal: 20,270.06 (10,731.34 in Ky.; 7,526.01 in Va.; 2,012.71 in Tenn.) Nonfederal: 2.98.

Mammoth Cave National Park
Mammoth Cave, KY 42259

This series of underground passages—with beautiful limestone gypsum, and travertine formations, deep pits and high domes, and an underground river—has been explored and mapped for 194 miles, making this the longest recorded cave system in the world.
Authorized May 25, 1926; fully established July 1, 1941. Boundary changes: May 14, 1934; Aug. 28, 1937; Dec. 3, 1940; June 5, 1942.
Acreage—52,128.92 Federal: 51,303.62 Nonfederal: 825.30.

Louisiana

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve
400 Royal St., Room 200
New Orleans, LA 70130

The park preserves significant examples of natural and historical resources of the Mississippi Delta. It includes the Chalmette Unit, where American forces were victorious in the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812. Chalmette Unit includes Chalmette National Cemetery, 15,219 interments, 6,773 unidentified; grave sites not available.
Chalmette Unit established as Chalmette Monument and Grounds, March 4, 1907; transferred from War Department Aug. 10, 1933; established as Chalmette National Historical Park, Aug. 10, 1939. Redesignated as unit of new park, Nov. 10, 1978. New park authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—20,000 Federal: 141.72 Nonfederal: 19,858.28.

Maine

Acadia National Park
Route 1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, ME 04609

The sea sets the mood here, uniting the rugged coastal area of Mount Desert Island (highest elevation on the eastern seaboard), picturesque Schoodic Peninsula on the mainland, and the spectacular cliffs of Isle au Haut.
Proclaimed as Sieur de Monts National Monument July 8, 1916; established as Lafayette National Park Feb. 26, 1919; changed to Acadia National Park Jan. 19, 1929. Boundary changes: Jan. 19, 1929; May 23, 1930; May 29, 1935; Aug. 24, 1935; June 6, 1942; Dec. 22, 1944; July 30, 1947; Sept. 7, 1949; Aug. 1, 1950; July 24, 1956; Oct. 3, 1966; Mar. 4, 1968; Mar. 12, 1968.
Acreage—38,523.77 Federal: 37,930.23 Nonfederal: 593.54.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
P.O. Box 236
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

Approximately 2,000 miles of this scenic trail follow the Appalachian Mountains from Mount Katahdin, Maine, through N.H., Vt., Mass., Conn., N.Y., N.J., Pa., Md., W. Va., Va., Tenn., and N.C., to Springer Mountain, Ga. The trail is one of the two initial units of the National Trail System.
Established Oct. 2, 1968.
Acreage—52,034.25 Federal: 15,123.76 Nonfederal: 36.910.49.

Saint Croix Island National Monument
c/o Acadia National Park
Route 1, Box 1
Bar Harbor, ME 04609

The attempted French settlement of 1604, which led to the founding of New France, is commemorated on Saint Croix Island in the Saint Croix River on the Canadian border. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized June 8, 1949.
Acreage—35.39 Federal: 22.19 Nonfederal: 13.20.

Maryland

Antietam
National Battlefield
Box 158
Sharpsburg, MD 21782

Gen. Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North was ended on this battlefield in 1862.
Antietam (Sharpsburg) National Cemetery—5,032 interments, 1,836 unidentified—adjoins the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established Aug. 30, 1890; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: May 14, 1940; Apr. 22, 1960; May 31, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978. Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1862. Placed under War Dept. July 14, 1870; transferred from War Department Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—3,300.00 Federal: 1,298.44 Nonfederal: 2,001.56
Cemetery acreage: 11.36, all Federal.

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Assateague Island
National Seashore
Route 2, Box 294
Berlin, MD 21811
(Also in Virginia)

This 37-mile barrier island, with sandy beach, migratory waterfowl, and wild ponies, includes 9,021-acre Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.
Authorized Sept. 21, 1965.
Acreage—39,630.93 Federal: 17,377.25 (6,897.63 in Md.; 10,479.62 in Va.) Nonfederal: 22,253.68 Land area: 15,977.67.

Catoctin Mountain Park
Thurmont, MD 21788

Part of the forested ridge that forms the eastern rampart of the Appalachian Mountains in Maryland, this mountain park has sparkling streams and panoramic vistas of the Monocacy Valley.
Catoctin Recreation Demonstration Area transferred from Resettlement Administration Nov. 14, 1936; changed to Catoctin Mountain Park July 12, 1954. Boundary change: July 12, 1954.
Acreage—5,768.90, all Federal.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
National Historical Park
Box 158
Sharpsburg, MD 21782
(Also in the District of Columbia and West Virginia)

The park follows the route of the 184-mile canal along the Potomac River between Washington, D.C., and Cumberland, Md. The canal was built between 1828 and 1850.
Placed under National Park Service Sept. 23, 1938; appropriations authorized Aug. 7, 1946; proclaimed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument Jan. 18, 1961; changed to national historical park Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978
Acreage—20,781.00 Federal: 13,266.85 (13,166.81 in Md.; 96.64 in D.C.; 3.40 in W. Va.) Nonfederal: 7,514.15.

Clara Barton
National Historic Site
5801 Oxford Rd.
Glen Echo, MD 20768

This 38-room home of the founder of the American Red Cross was for 7 years headquarters of that organization.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—8.59, all Federal.

Fort McHenry
National Monument and
Historic Shrine
Baltimore, MD 21230

Successful defense of this fort in the War of 1812, Sept. 13–14, 1814, inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner."
Authorized as Fort McHenry National Park Mar. 3, 1925; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Aug. 11, 1939. Boundary change: June 5, 1936.
Acreage—43.26, all Federal.

Fort Washington Park
National Capital Parks, East
5210 Indian Head Hwy.
Oxon Hill, MD 20021

This fort across the Potomac from Mt. Vernon, built to protect Washington, D.C., was begun in 1814 to replace an 1809 fort destroyed by the British. Recreational facilities are included in the park.
Transfer from the War Dept. authorized May 29, 1930, effective in 1940.
Acreage—341.00, all Federal.

George Washington Memorial Parkway
(See Virginia)

Greenbelt Park
6501 Greenbelt Rd.
Greenbelt, MD 20770

Just 12 miles from Washington, D.C., this woodland park offers urban dwellers access to many forms of outdoor recreation.
Transferred from Public Housing Authority in 1933.
Acreage—1,166.56, all Federal.

Hampton National Historic Site
535 Hampton Lane
Towson, MD 21204

This is a fine example of the lavish Georgian mansions built in America during the latter part of the 18th century.
Designated June 22, 1948. Boundary changes: Dec. 23, 1953; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—59.44 Federal: 45.42 Nonfederal: 14.02.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
(See West Virginia)

Monocacy National Battlefield
c/o C & O Canal National Historical Park, Box 158
Sharpsburg, MD 21782

In a battle here July 9, 1864, Confederate Gen. Jubal T. Early defeated Union forces commanded by Brig. Gen. Lew Wallace. Wallace's troops delayed Early, however, enabling Union forces to marshal a successful defense of Washington, D.C. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized as Monocacy National Military Park, June 21, 1934. Law required land purchase by private funds. Federal purchase authorized and name changed, Oct. 21, 1976. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,220.31, all Nonfederal.

National Capital Parks
(See District of Columbia)

Piscataway Park
National Capital Parks, East
5210 Indian Head Hwy.
Oxon Hill, MD 20021

The tranquil view from Mount Vernon of the Maryland shore of the Potomac is preserved as a pilot project in the use of easements to protect parklands from obtrusive urban expansion.
Authorized Oct. 4, 1961. Boundary changes: July 19, 1966; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—4,217.53 Federal: 3,690.11 Nonfederal: 527.42.

Thomas Stone National Historic Site
c/o George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Washington's Birthplace, VA 22575

"Habre-de-Venture," a Georgian mansion built in 1771 near Port Tobacco, Md., was the home of Thomas Stone, 1771–87. A Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Stone was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1775–78 and 1783–84. NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—322.37, all Nonfederal.

Massachusetts

Adams National Historic Site
P.O. Box 531
Quincy, MA 02269

The home of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, of U.S. Minister to Great Britain Charles Francis Adams, and of the writers and historians Henry Adams and Brooks Adams, this house at 135 Adams Street reflects the influence of each of these distinguished men. The park also includes at 133 and 141 Franklin Street two other houses, the birthplaces of the two presidents.
Designated as Adams Mansion National Historic Site Dec. 9, 1946; changed to Adams National Historic Site Nov. 26, 1952. Boundary changes: Nov. 26, 1952; Apr. 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—9.17 Federal: 8.45 Nonfederal: 0.72.

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Boston National
Historical Park
Charlestown Navy Yard
Boston, MA 02129

This park includes Faneuil Hall, Old North Church, Old State House, Bunker Hill, Old South Meeting House, Charlestown Navy Yard, berth for USS *Constitution*, Paul Revere House, and Dorchester Heights.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—40.17 Federal: 28.64 Nonfederal: 11.53.

Cape Cod National Seashore
South Wellfleet, MA 02663

Ocean beaches, dunes, woodlands, freshwater ponds, and marshes make up this park on outer Cape Cod. The area preserves notable examples of Cape Cod homes, an architectural style founded in America.
Authorized Aug. 7, 1961. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—44,596.43 Federal: 25,929.98 Nonfederal: 18,666.45. Land area: 27,004.00.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
National Historic Site
83 Beals St.
Brookline, MA 02146

This house is the birthplace and early boyhood home of the 35th President.
Authorized May 26, 1967.
Acreage—0.09, all Federal.

Longfellow
National Historic Site
105 Brattle St.
Cambridge, MA 02138

Poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow lived here from 1837 to 1882 while teaching at Harvard. The house had been General Washington's headquarters during the siege of Boston, 1775–76.
Authorized Oct. 9, 1972.
Acreage—1.98, all Federal.

Lowell
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 1098
Lowell, MA 01853

America's first planned industrial community is commemorated by this park at the heart of the city. Elements of Lowell's factories, canal system, and the lifestyle of its people will be preserved and interpreted here.
LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized June 5, 1978.
Acreage—134, all Nonfederal.

Minute Man
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 160
Concord, MA 01742

Scene of the fighting on Apr. 19, 1775, that opened the American Revolution, the park includes North Bridge, Minute Man statue, 4 miles of Battle Road between Lexington and Concord, and "The Wayside," Nathaniel Hawthorne's home.
Designated as national historic site Apr. 14, 1959; changed to national historical park Sept. 21, 1959.
Acreage—745.37 Federal: 693.01 Nonfederal: 52.36.

Salem Maritime
National Historic Site
Custom House
174 Derby St.
Salem, MA 01970

During the Revolution, this was the only major port never occupied by the British. Later, it was one of the Nation's great mercantile centers. Structures of maritime significance include the Custom House where Nathaniel Hawthorne worked, Derby Wharf, the Bonded Warehouse, and the West India Goods Store.
Designated Mar. 17, 1938. Boundary changes: Dec. 12, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—8.95 Federal: 8.80 Nonfederal: 0.15.

Saugus Iron Works
National Historic Site
244 Central St.
Saugus, MA 01906

This reconstruction of the first integrated iron works in North America, begun in 1646, includes the ironmaster's house, furnace, forge, and rolling and slitting mill.
Authorized Apr. 5, 1968.
Acreage—8.51, all Federal.

Springfield Armory National Historic Site
1 Armory Square
Springfield, MA 01105

Over a span of 200 years this small-arms manufacturing center produced such weapons as the 1795 flintlock and the 1883, 1903, M–1, and M–14 rifles. The largest collection of Confederate and other small arms is maintained here. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—55.00, all Nonfederal.

Michigan

Isle Royale National Park
87 North Ripley St.
Houghton, MI 49931

The largest in Lake Superior, this forested island is also distinguished for its wilderness character, timber wolves and moose herd, and pre-Columbian copper mines.
Authorized Mar. 3, 1931. Boundary changes: May 28, 1934; June 20, 1938; Mar. 6, 1942; Aug. 14, 1958; Apr. 11, 1972; Oct. 20, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—571,796.18 Federal: 539,287.94 Nonfederal: 32,508.24
Land area: 133,779.94 Wilderness area: 131,880.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore
P.O. Box 40
Munising, MI 49862

Multicolored sandstone cliffs, broad beaches, sand bars, dunes, waterfalls, inland lakes, ponds, marshes, hardwood and coniferous forests, and numerous birds and animals comprise this scenic area on Lake Superior. This was the first national lakeshore.
Authorized Oct. 15, 1966.
Acreage—70,807.08 Federal: 35,424.15 Nonfederal: 35,382.93
Land area: 63,122.08.

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore
400 Main St.
Frankfort, MI 49635

Beaches, massive sand dunes, forests, and lakes are outstanding characteristics of the Lake Michigan shoreline and two offshore islands.
Authorized Oct. 21, 1970.
Acreage—71,105.00 Federal: 36,769.59 Nonfederal: 34,335.41
Land area: 58,473.00.

Minnesota

Grand Portage National Monument
P.O. Box 666
Grand Marais, MN 55604

This 9-mile portage was a rendezvous for traders and trappers on a principal route of Indians, explorers, missionaries, and fur traders into the Northwest. The Grand Portage post of the North West Company has been reconstructed here.
Designated as a national historic site Sept. 15, 1951; changed to national monument by act of Congress Sept. 2, 1958.
Acreage—709.97, all Federal.

Lower St. Croix National Scenic River
(See Wisconsin)

Pipestone National Monument
P.O. Box 727
Pipestone, MN 56164

From this quarry Indians obtained materials for making pipes used in ceremonies.
Established Aug. 25, 1937. Boundary change: June 18, 1956.
Acreage—281.78, all Federal.

St. Croix
National Scenic River
(See Wisconsin)

Voyageurs National Park
P.O. Box 50
International Falls, MN 56649

Beautiful northern lakes, once the route of the French-Canadian voyageurs, are surrounded by forest in this land where geology and history capture your imagination.
Authorized Jan. 8, 1971. Established Apr. 8, 1975.
Acreage—219,128.00 Federal: 125,296.81 Nonfederal: 93,831.19
Land area: 138,828.

Mississippi

Brices Cross Roads
National Battlefield Site
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
R.R. 1, NT-143
Tupelo, MS 38801

The Confederate cavalry was employed with extraordinary skill here during the battle of June 10, 1864.
Established Feb. 21, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—1.00, all Federal.

Gulf Islands
National Seashore
4000 Hanley Rd.
Ocean Springs, MS 39564
(See also Florida)

Sparkling beaches, historic ruins, and wildlife sanctuaries, accessible only by boat, can be found on the offshore islands of this unit, located near Pascagoula and Biloxi, Miss. On the mainland there's an urban park with a nature trail, picnic area, and a campground at Ocean Springs.
Authorized Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—73,958.82 Federal: 69,150.03 Nonfederal: 4,808.79 Land area: 10,078.82.

Natchez Trace Parkway
R.R. 1, NT-143
Tupelo, MS 38801
(Also in Alabama and Tennessee)

This historic route generally follows the old Indian trace, or trail, between Nashville, Tenn., and Natchez, Miss. (Of the estimated 448 miles, 333 are completed.)
Emergency Appropriation Act of June 19, 1934, allocated initial construction funds; established as parkway under National Park Service by act of May 18, 1938. Ackia Battleground (authorized as a national monument Aug. 27, 1935, and now called Chickasaw Village) and Meriwether Lewis Park (proclaimed as a national monument Feb. 6, 1925, and transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933) were disestablished and added to the Natchez Trace Parkway by act of Aug. 10, 1961.
Acreage—48,370.78 Federal: 47,881.58 (35,854.09 in Miss.; 7,851.52 in Tenn.; 4,175.97 in Ala.) Nonfederal: 489.20.

Tupelo National Battlefield
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
R.R. 1, NT-143
Tupelo, MS 38801

Here, on July 13-14, 1864, Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry battled a Union force of 14,000 sent to keep Forrest from cutting the railroad supplying Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's march on Atlanta.
Established as a national battlefield site Feb. 21, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield and boundary changed Aug. 10, 1961.
Acreage—1.00, all Federal.

Vicksburg
National Military Park
P.O. Box 349
Vicksburg, MS 39180

Fortifications of the 47-day siege of Vicksburg, which ended July 3, 1863, are remarkably well preserved here. Victory gave the North control of the Mississippi River and cut the Confederacy in two.
Vicksburg National Cemetery—18,207 interments, 12,954 unidentified—adjoins the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established Feb. 21, 1899; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: June 4, 1963. Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments, 1865. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Mar. 2, 1955.
Park acreage—1,740.78 Federal: 1,611.16 Nonfederal: 129.62
Cemetery acreage—116.28, all Federal.

Missouri

George Washington Carver National Monument
P.O. Box 38
Diamond, MO 64840

Existing landmarks at the birthplace and childhood home of the famous black agronomist include a spring, a grove of trees, and the graves of the Moses Carver family.
Authorized July 14, 1943.
Acreage—210.00, all Federal.

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site
11 North 4th St.
St. Louis, MO 63102

This park on St. Louis' Mississippi riverfront memorializes Thomas Jefferson and others who directed territorial expansion of the United States. Eero Saarinen's prize-winning, stainless steel gateway arch commemorates westward pioneers. Visitors may ascend the 630-foot-high arch. In the nearby courthouse Dred Scott sued for freedom in the historic slavery case.
Designated Dec. 20, 1935; authorized May 17, 1954.
Boundary change: Aug. 29, 1969.
Acreage—90.96, all Federal.

Ozark National Scenic Riverways
P.O. Box 490
Van Buren, MO 63965

For about 140 miles the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers flow through a quiet world of nature. Notable features include huge freshwater springs and numerous caves.
Authorized Aug. 27, 1964. Boundary change: Apr. 11, 1972.
Acreage—79,587.00 Federal: 60,739.28 Nonfederal: 18,847.72.

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield
521 N. Highway 60
Republic, MO 65738

The Confederate victory here on Aug. 10, 1861, was the first major engagement west of the Mississippi. It culminated in severe losses on both sides, yet Union troops were able to retreat and regroup.
Authorized Apr. 22, 1960, as national battlefield park; name changed Dec. 16, 1970.
Acreage—1,749.91 Federal: 1,749.41 Nonfederal: 0.50.

Montana

Big Hole National Battlefield
P.O. Box 237
Wisdom, MT 59761

Nez Perce Indians and U.S. Army troops fought here in 1877—a dramatic episode in the long struggle to confine the Nez Perce, and other Indians, to reservations.
Established by Executive Order as Big Hole Battlefield National Monument June 23, 1910; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to Big Hole National Battlefield May 17, 1963. Boundary changes: June 29, 1939; May 17, 1963; Dec. 1, 1971.
Acreage—655.61, all Federal.

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 458
Fort Smith, MT 59035
(Also in Wyoming)

Bighorn Lake, formed by Yellowtail Dam on the Bighorn River, extends 71 miles, including 47 miles through spectacular Bighorn Canyon. The Crow Indian Reservation borders a large part of the area.
Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Dec. 31, 1964; established by act of Congress Oct. 15, 1966.
Acreage—120,157.88 Federal: 65,617.48 (34,878.80 in Mont.; 30,738.68 in Wyo.) Nonfederal: 54,540.40.

Custer Battlefield National Monument
P.O. Box 39
Crow Agency, MT 59022

The famous Battle of the Little Big Horn between twelve companies of the 7th U.S. Cavalry and the Sioux and Northern Cheyenne Indians was fought here on June 25–26, 1876. Lt. Col. George A. Custer and about 268 of his force were killed. Custer Battlefield National Cemetery with 4,487 interments, 277 unidentified, is included within the park.
Ordered established as a national cemetery by Secretary of War Jan. 29, 1879; proclaimed National Cemetery of Custer's Battlefield Reservation Dec. 7, 1886; transferred from War Dept. July 1, 1940; changed to Custer Battlefield National Monument by act of Congress Mar. 22, 1946. Boundary change: Apr. 14, 1926.
Acreage—765.34, all Federal.

Fort Benton
c/o Rocky Mountain Regional Office,
National Park Service
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225

Founded in 1846, this American Fur Company trading post was an important river port from 1859 through the Montana gold rush of 1862 until rail service surpassed river cargo transport. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 16, 1976. National Park Service to operate visitor facilities in Fort Benton as part of Missouri Breaks Wild and Scenic River, administered by Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site
(See North Dakota)

Glacier National Park
West Glacier, MT 59936

With precipitous peaks ranging above 10,000 feet, this ruggedly beautiful land includes nearly 50 glaciers, many lakes and streams, a wide variety of wildflowers, and wildlife such as bighorn sheep, bald eagles, and grizzly bears.
Established May 11, 1910. Boundary changes: Feb. 10, 1912; Feb. 27, 1915; July 31, 1939; Dec. 13, 1944; Apr. 11, 1972.
Authorized as part of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park May 2, 1932; proclaimed June 30, 1932.
Acreage—1,013,594.67 Federal: 1,012,669.25 Nonfederal: 925.42.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site
P.O. Box 790
Deer Lodge, MT 59722

This was the home ranch area of one of the largest and best known 19th-century range ranches in the country.
Authorized Aug. 25, 1972.
Acreage—1,527.90 Federal: 1,322.48 Nonfederal: 205.42.

Yellowstone National Park
(See Wyoming)

Nebraska

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument
P.O. Box 427
Gering, NE 69341

These renowned quarries contain numerous, well-preserved Miocene mammal fossils and represent an important chapter in the evolution of mammals.
Authorized June 5, 1965.
Acreage—3,055.22 Federal: 2,737.52 Nonfederal: 317.70.

Homestead National Monument of America
Route 3
Beatrice, NE 68310

One of the first claims under the Homestead Act of 1862 was filed for this land; includes Freeman School.
Authorized Mar. 19, 1936. Boundary change: Sept. 25, 1970.
Acreage—194.57 Federal: 182.11 Nonfederal: 12.46.

Scotts Bluff
National Monument
P.O. Box 427
Gering, NE 69341

Rising 800 feet above the valley floor, this massive promontory was a landmark on the Oregon Trail, associated with overland migration between 1843 and 1869 across the Great Plains.
Proclaimed Dec. 12, 1919. Boundary changes: May 9, 1924; June 1, 1932; Mar. 29, 1940; June 30, 1961.
Acreage—2,987.97 Federal: 2,720.80 Nonfederal: 267.17.

Nevada

Death Valley
National Monument
(See California)

Lake Mead
National Recreation Area
601 Nevada Hwy.
Boulder City, NV 89005
(Also in Arizona)

Lake Mead, formed by Hoover Dam, and Lake Mohave, by Davis Dam, on the Colorado River comprise this first national recreation area established by an act of Congress. Administered under cooperative agreements with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Oct. 13, 1936, and July 18, 1947. Name changed from Boulder Dam National Recreational Area Aug. 11, 1947. Established Oct. 8, 1964. Boundary change: Jan. 3, 1975.
Acreage—1,496,600.52 Federal: 1,482,305.67 (896,299.89 in Ariz.; 586,005.78 in Nev.) Nonfederal: 14,294.85 Land area: 1,348,075.70.

Lehman Caves
National Monument
Baker, NV 89311

Tunnels and galleries decorated with stalactites and stalagmites honeycomb these caverns of light-gray and white marble.
Proclaimed Jan. 24, 1922; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—640.00, all Federal.

New Hampshire

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Saint-Gaudens
National Historic Site
R.D. 2
Windsor, VT 05089

This memorial to sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens contains his home, "Aspet," and his studios and gardens.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Boundary change: Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—149.31 Federal: 86.00 Nonfederal: 63.31.

New Jersey

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Delaware National Scenic River
(See Pennsylvania)

Delaware Water Gap
National Recreation Area
(See Pennsylvania)

Edison
National Historic Site
Main St. and Lakeside Ave.
West Orange, NJ 07052

Buildings and equipment used by Thomas A. Edison for many of his experiments are here, as are his library, papers, and models of some of his inventions. The site also includes Glenmont, Edison's 23-room home, with original furnishings.
Edison Home National Historic Site designated Dec. 6, 1955; Edison Laboratory National Monument proclaimed July 14, 1956; areas combined as Edison National Historic Site Sept. 5, 1962. Boundary changes: Sept. 5, 1962; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—21.35 Federal: 19.96 Nonfederal: 1.39.

Gateway
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 437
Highlands, NJ 07732
(See also New York)

The narrow Sandy Hook peninsula offers bathing beaches, interesting plant and animal life, and historic structures, including the Sandy Hook Lighthouse, reputed to be the oldest in the United States (1764).
Established Oct. 27, 1972.
Acreage—4,675 Federal: 1,713 Nonfederal: 2,962.

Morristown
National Historical Park
230 Morris St.
Morristown, NJ 07960

For two winters during the Revolution—1777 and 1779–80—the Continental Army established winter headquarters here. Washington's headquarters, Ford Mansion, is included in the park.
Authorized Mar. 2, 1933. Boundary changes: June 6, 1953; Sept. 18, 1964; Oct. 26, 1974; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—1,677.18 Federal: 1,673.42 Nonfederal: 3.76.

Statue of Liberty
National Monument
(See New York)

New Mexico

Aztec Ruins
National Monument
P.O. Box U
Aztec, NM 87410

Ruins of this large Pueblo Indian community of 12th-century masonry and timber buildings have been largely excavated and stabilized. The ruins, misnamed by settlers, are unrelated to the Aztecs of Mexico.
Proclaimed Jan. 24, 1923. Boundary changes: July 2, 1928; Dec. 19, 1930; May 27, 1948.
Acreage—27.14, all Federal.

Bandelier National Monument
Los Alamos, NM 87544

On the canyon-slashed slopes of the Pajarito Plateau are the ruins of many cliff houses of 15th-century Pueblo Indians.
Proclaimed Feb. 11, 1916; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Feb. 25, 1932. Boundary changes: Feb. 25, 1932; Jan. 9, 1961; May 27, 1963; Oct. 21, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—36,971.20 Federal: 32,737.20 Nonfederal: 4,234.00
Wilderness area: 23,267.

Capulin Mountain
National Monument
Capulin, NM 88414

This symmetrical cinder cone is an interesting example of a geologically recent, extinct volcano.
Proclaimed Aug. 9, 1916. Boundary change: Sept. 3, 1962.
Acreage—775.38, all Federal.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
3225 National Parks Hwy.
Carlsbad, NM 88220

This series of connected caverns, the largest underground chambers yet discovered, has countless magnificent and curious formations.
Proclaimed Carlsbad Cave National Monument Oct. 25, 1923; established as Carlsbad Caverns National Park May 14, 1930. Boundary changes: Feb. 21, 1933; May 4, 1934; Feb. 3, 1939; Dec. 30, 1963. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—46,755.33 Federal: 46,435.33 Nonfederal: 320.00
Wilderness area: 33,125.

Chaco Canyon National Monument
Star Route 4, Box 6500
Bloomfield, NM 87413

The canyon, with hundreds of smaller ruins, contains 13 major Indian ruins unsurpassed in the United States, representing the highest point of Pueblo pre-Columbian civilization.
Proclaimed Mar. 11, 1907. Boundary change: Jan. 10, 1928.
Acreage—21,509.40 Federal: 21,149.35 Nonfederal: 360.05.

El Morro National Monument
Ramah, NM 87321

"Inscription Rock" is a soft sandstone monolith on which are carved hundreds of inscriptions, including those of 17th-century Spanish explorers and 19th-century American emigrants and settlers. The monument also includes pre-Columbian petroglyphs.
Proclaimed Dec. 8, 1906. Boundary changes: June 18, 1917; June 14, 1950.
Acreage—1,278.72 Federal: 1,039.92 Nonfederal: 238.80.

Fort Union National Monument
Watrous, NM 87753

Three U.S. Army forts were built on this site—a key defensive point on the Santa Fe Trail—and were occupied from 1851 to 1891. Ruins of the last fort, which was the largest military post in the Southwest, have been stabilized.
Established Apr. 5, 1956.
Acreage—720.60, all Federal.

Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument
Gila Hot Springs Route 11
Box 100
Silver City, NM 88061

These well-preserved cliff dwellings in natural cavities on the face of an overhanging cliff were inhabited from about A.D. 100 to 1300.
Proclaimed Nov. 16, 1907; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Apr. 17, 1962. Forest Service resumed administration of National Park Service area April 28, 1975.
Acreage—533.13, all Federal.

Gran Quivira National Monument
Route 1
Mountainair, NM 87036

Perched high atop a limestone ridge, Pueblo de las Humanas was occupied from about A.D. 900 through the 1670s. Two 17th-century Franciscan mission churches, 21 Pueblo Indian apartment complexes, and 16 kivas are elements of the massive archeological remains of a settlement which once housed 2,000 Pueblo Indians.
Proclaimed Nov. 1, 1909. Boundary change: Nov. 25, 1919.
Acreage—610.94, all Federal.

Pecos National Monument
P.O. Drawer 11
Pecos, NM 87552

Foundations of a 17th-century mission, ruins of an 18th-century church, ancient pueblo structural remains, and restored kivas comprise the park. This site was once a landmark on the Santa Fe Trail, ruts of which are still in existence.
Authorized June 28, 1965. Boundary change: Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—364.80 Federal: 341.30 Nonfederal: 23.50.

White Sands National Monument
P.O. Box 458
Alamogordo, NM 88310

The park contains the world's largest gypsum dunefield covering nearly 230 square miles. The glistening white dunes rise 60 feet high. Small animals have adapted to this harsh environment by developing light, protective coloration. Plants also have adapted, extending root systems to remain atop the ever-shifting dunes.
Proclaimed Jan. 18, 1933. Boundary changes: Nov. 28, 1934; Aug. 29, 1938; June 6, 1942; June 24, 1953; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—144,419.76 Federal: 144,036.77 Nonfederal: 382.99.

New York

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Castle Clinton National Monument
Manhattan Sites,
National Park Service
26 Wall St.
New York, NY 10005

Built 1808–11, this structure served successively as a defense for New York harbor, a promenade and entertainment center, and an immigration depot through which more than 8 million people entered the United States from 1855 to 1890. It is located in Battery Park, Manhattan.
Authorized Aug. 12, 1946.
Acreage—1.00, all Federal.

Delaware National Scenic River
(See Pennsylvania)

Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site
Hyde Park, NY 12538

Mrs. Roosevelt used her "Val-Kill" estate as a personal retreat from her busy life. The pastoral setting of the cottage, built for her by her husband in 1925, includes fields, trees, swamps, and ponds. She also used the estate to entertain friends and dignitaries and to promote the many causes which interested her.
Authorized May 27, 1977. NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Acreage—179.77, all Federal.

Federal Hall National Memorial
Manhattan Sites,
National Park Service
26 Wall St.
New York, NY 10005

This graceful building is on the site of the original Federal Hall where the trial of John Peter Zenger, involving freedom of the press, was held in 1735; the Stamp Act Congress convened, 1765; the Second Continental Congress met, 1785; Washington took the oath as first U.S. President, and the Bill of Rights was adopted, 1789. Present building was completed in 1842 as a Federal customs house.
Designated as Federal Hall Memorial National Historic Site May 26, 1939; changed to Federal Hall National Memorial Aug. 11, 1955.
Acreage—0.45, all Federal.

Fire Island National Seashore
120 Laurel St.
Patchogue, NY 11772

This barrier island off the south shore of Long Island possesses opportunities for beach-oriented recreation and ecological observations.
Authorized Sept. 11, 1964. Boundary changes: Oct. 9, 1965; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—19,578.55 Federal: 6,033.92 Nonfederal: 13,544.63. Land area: 16,486.43.

Fort Stanwix National Monument
112 E. Park St.
Rome, NY 13440

The American stand here in August 1777 was a major factor in repulsing the British invasion from Canada. The fort was also the site of the treaty of Fort Stanwix with the Iroquois Nov. 5, 1768.
Authorized Aug. 21, 1935; acquisition completed, 1973.
Acreage—15.52, all Federal.

Gateway National Recreation Area
Floyd Bennett Field
Bldg. 69
Brooklyn, NY 11234
(See also New Jersey)

With beaches, marshes, islands, and adjacent waters in the New York harbor area, this park offers urban residents a wide range of recreational opportunities.
Established Oct. 27, 1972.
Acreage—21,497.00 Federal: 18,678.00 Nonfederal: 2,819.00.

General Grant National Memorial
Manhattan Sites,
National Park Service
26 Wall St.
New York, NY 10005

This memorial to Ulysses S. Grant, the Union commander who brought the Civil War to an end, includes the tombs of General and Mrs. Grant. As the President of the United States (1869–77) Grant signed the act establishing the first national park, Yellowstone, Mar. 1, 1872. The memorial is on Riverside Drive near West 122nd St.
Dedicated Apr. 27, 1897. Legislature in 1956 approved transfer by Grant Monument Association and the City of New York to Federal ownership; accepted by Congress, Aug. 14, 1958; placed under National Park Service, May 1, 1959.
Acreage—0.76, all Federal.

Hamilton Grange National Memorial
287 Convent Ave.
New York, NY 10031

"The Grange," named after his grandfather's estate in Scotland, was the home of Alexander Hamilton, American statesman and first Secretary of the Treasury.
Authorized Apr. 27, 1962.
Acreage—0.71, all Federal.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
Hyde Park, NY 12538

This was the birthplace, lifetime residence, and "Summer White House" of the 32d President. He entertained many distinguished visitors here. The gravesites of President and Mrs. Roosevelt are in the Rose Garden. Designated Jan. 15, 1944. A Joint Resolution of Congress, July 18, 1939, authorized acceptance by the Federal Government of title to any part of Hyde Park Estate donated to the United States. Full title to property accepted Nov. 21, 1945. Boundary changes: July 1, 1953; Nov. 9, 1964; April 30, 1975.
Acreage—263.89, all Federal.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site
P.O. Box 545
Kinderhook, NY 12106

Lindenwald estate, south of Albany, was the home of the eighth President—a leader in the emergence of Jacksonian Democracy—for 21 years until his death in 1862. BEING RESTORED; NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—40.25 Federal: 12.84 Nonfederal: 27.41.

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site
Cove Neck Rd., Box 304
Oyster Bay, NY 11771

This estate was the home of Theodore Roosevelt from 1885 until his death in 1919. Used as the "Summer White House" 1901–08, it contains original furnishings. The Old Orchard Museum is on the grounds.
Authorized July 25, 1962.
Acreage—85.00, all Federal.

Saratoga National Historical Park
R.D. 1, Box 113–C
Stillwater, NY 12170

The American victory here over the British in 1777 was the turning point of the Revolution and one of the decisive battles in world history. Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler's country home is nearby.
Authorized June 1, 1938.
Acreage—2,455.11, all Federal.

Statue of Liberty National Monument
Liberty Island
New York, NY 10004
(Also in New Jersey)

The famous 152-foot copper statue bearing the torch of freedom was a gift of the French people in 1886 to commemorate the alliance of the two nations in the American Revolution. The monument includes the American Museum of Immigration, in the base of the statue, and Ellis Island, an immigration port from 1892 to 1954.
Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Sept. 7, 1937; May 11, 1965.
Acreage—58.38, all Federal (13.38 in N.Y.; 45.00 in N.J.).

Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site
28 E. 20th St.
New York, NY 10003

The 26th President was born in a four-story brownstone house here on Oct. 27, 1858. Demolished in 1910, it was reconstructed 1921–23, following TR's death.
Authorized July 25, 1962.
Acreage—0.11, all Federal.

Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site
641 Delaware Ave.
Buffalo, NY 14209

Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States on Sept. 14, 1901, here in the Ansley Wilcox House, after the assassination of President William McKinley.
Authorized Nov. 2, 1966.
Acreage—1.03, all Federal.

Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River
Cochecton, NY 12726
(Also in Pennsylvania)

The Park Service will acquire numerous access sites along 100 miles of this free-flowing fishing stream between Hancock and Sparrow Bush, N.Y., along the Pennsylvania border. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—75,000.00 all Nonfederal.

Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site
Hyde Park, NY 12538

This palatial mansion is a fine example of homes built by 19th-century millionaires.
Designated Dec. 18, 1940.
Acreage—211.65, all Federal.

North Carolina

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Blue Ridge Parkway
700 Northwestern Bank Bldg.
Asheville, NC 28801
(Also in Virginia)

Following the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, this scenic parkway averages 3,000 feet above sea level, embracing several large recreational areas and preserving mountain folk culture and scenic resources. First national parkway.
Initial construction funds allocated under authority of National Industrial Recovery Act June 16, 1933; act establishing parkway under National Park Service June 30, 1936. Boundary changes: June 30, 1961; Oct. 9, 1968.
Acreage—81,536.26 Federal: 76,467.23 (45,579.49 in N.C.; 30,887.74 in Va.) Nonfederal: 5,069.03.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Route 1, Box 675
Manteo, NC 27954

Beaches, migratory waterfowl, fishing, and points of historical interest, including the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse overlooking the "graveyard of the Atlantic," are special features of the first national seashore.
Authorized Aug. 17, 1937. Its lands include 5,915-acre Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.
Acreage—30,318.63 Federal: 30,318.08 Nonfederal: 0.55. Land area: 26,326.24.

Cape Lookout National Seashore
P.O. Box 690
Beaufort, NC 28516

This series of barrier islands extends for 58 miles along the lower Outer Banks embracing beaches, dunes, salt marshes, and historic Portsmouth Village.
Authorized Mar. 10, 1966. Boundary change: Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—28,400.00 Federal: 21,747.33 Nonfederal: 6,652.67. Land area: 8,741.00.

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site
P.O. Box 395
Flat Rock, NC 28731

"Connemara" was the farm home of the noted poet-author for the last 22 years of his life. During his residence here, several of his books were published.
Authorized Oct. 17, 1968; established Oct. 27, 1972; opened May 11, 1974.
Acreage—247.37 Federal: 246.58 Nonfederal: 0.79.

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site
c/o Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Route 1, Box 675
Manteo, NC 27954

The first English settlement in North America was attempted here (1585–87). The fate of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony" remains a mystery.
Designated Apr. 5, 1941. Boundary change: Aug. 7, 1961.
Acreage—157.40 Federal: 153.05 Nonfederal: 4.35.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park
(See Tennessee)

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
P.O. Box 9806
Greensboro, NC 27408

The battle fought here on Mar. 15, 1781, opened the campaign that led to Yorktown and the end of the Revolution.
Established Mar. 2, 1917; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—220.44 Federal: 220.01 Nonfederal: 0.43.

Moores Creek National Military Park
P.O. Box 69
Currie, NC 28435

The battle on Feb. 27, 1776, between North Carolina Patriots and Loyalists, is commemorated here. The Patriot victory notably advanced the revolutionary cause in the South.
Established June 2, 1926; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Sept. 27, 1944; Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—86.78 Federal: 70.85 Nonfederal: 15.93.

Wright Brothers National Memorial
c/o Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Route 1, Box 675
Manteo, NC 27954

The first sustained flight in a heavier-than-air machine was made here by Wilbur and Orville Wright on Dec. 17, 1903.
Authorized as Kill Devil Hill Monument National Memorial Mar. 2, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Dec. 1, 1953. Boundary change: June 23, 1959.
Acreage—431.40, all Federal.

North Dakota

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site
Buford Route
Williston, ND 58801
(Also in Montana)

The trading post that stood here was the principal fur-trading depot in the Upper Missouri River region from 1829 to 1867. Located at the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, Ft. Union served the Dakotas, Montana, and the Prairie Provinces.
Authorized June 20, 1966. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—436.45 Federal: 392.03 (345.03 in N. Dak.; 47.16 in Mont.) Nonfederal: 44.26.

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site
P.O. Box 175
Stanton, ND 58571

Remnants of historic and prehistoric Indian villages, last occupied in 1845 by the Hidatsa, contain an array of artifacts of Plains Indian culture. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—1,291.75 Federal: 1,250.10 Nonfederal: 41.65.

Theodore Roosevelt National Park
P.O. Box 7
Medora, ND 58645

The park includes scenic badlands along the Little Missouri River and part of Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch.
Established as Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park Apr. 25, 1947; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978.
Boundary changes: June 10, 1948; June 12, 1948; Mar. 24, 1956; Nov. 6, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—70,344.64 Federal: 69,675.88 Nonfederal: 718.76
Wilderness area: 29,920.

Ohio

Cuyahoga Valley
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 158
Peninsula, OH 44264

This recreation area links the urban centers of Cleveland and Akron, preserving the rural character of the Cuyahoga River Valley and such historic resources as the century-old Ohio and Erie Canal system. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Dec. 27, 1974. Established June 26, 1975. Boundary changes: Oct. 21, 1976; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—32,460.19 Federal: 9,104.35 Nonfederal: 23,355.84.

Mound City Group
National Monument
16062 State Route 104
Chillicothe, OH 45601

Twenty-three burial mounds of Hopewell Indians (200 B.C.–A.D. 500) yielded copper breastplates, tools, obsidian blades, shells, ornaments of grizzly bear teeth, and stone pipes carved as birds and animals. These provide insights into the ceremonial customs of these prehistoric people.
Proclaimed Mar. 2, 1923; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Apr. 3, 1952.
Acreage—67.50, all Federal.

Perry's Victory and
International Peace Memorial
P.O. Box 78
Put-in-Bay, OH 43456

Commodore Oliver H. Perry won the greatest naval battle of the War of 1812 on Lake Erie. The memorial—the world's most massive Doric column—was constructed in 1912–15 "to inculcate the lessons of international peace by arbitration and disarmament."
Constructed 1912–15 with funds from Federal Government and 9 states. Established June 2, 1936, as national monument. Redesignated as Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial Oct. 26, 1972. Boundary changes: Oct. 26, 1972; Aug. 16, 1978.
Acreage—25.38 Federal: 24.94 Nonfederal: 0.44.

William Howard Taft
National Historic Site
2038 Auburn Ave.
Cincinnati, OH 45219

This house was the birthplace and boyhood home of the only man to serve both as President and Chief Justice of the United States—27th President, 1909–13; U.S. Chief Justice, 1921–30.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1969. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—3.83 Federal: 0.83 Nonfederal: 3.00.

Oklahoma

Chickasaw
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 201
Sulphur, OK 73086

The manmade Lake of the Arbuckles provides water recreation for an extensive Midwest area, and numerous cold mineral- and freshwater springs, including bromide waters, surface here.
Authorized as Sulphur Springs Reservation July 1, 1902; redesignated as Platt National Park June 29, 1906. Boundary changes: Apr. 21, 1904; June 18, 1940. Redesignated and area enlarged: Mar. 17, 1976.
Acreage—9,500.06 Federal: 9,112.31 Nonfederal: 387.75.

Fort Smith
National Historic Site
(See Arkansas)

Oregon

Crater Lake National Park
P.O. Box 7
Crater Lake, OR 97604

This unique, deep blue lake lies in the heart of Mount Mazama, an ancient volcanic peak that collapsed centuries ago. The lake is encircled by multicolored lava walls reaching 500 to 2,000 feet above the lake waters. Established May 22, 1902. Boundary changes: June 7, 1924; May 14, 1932.
Acreage—160,290.33, all Federal.

Fort Clatsop National Memorial
Route 3, Box 604-FC
Astoria, OR 97103

The Lewis and Clark Expedition camped here in the winter of 1805-06. Authorized May 29, 1958. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—130.00 Federal: 124.97 Nonfederal: 5.03.

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument
420 W. Main St.
John Day, OR 97845

Plant and animal fossils show five epochs, from Eocene to end of Pleistocene.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—14,100.00 Federal: 9,821.66 Nonfederal: 4,278.32.

Oregon Caves National Monument
19000 Caves Highway
Cave Junction, OR 97523

Ground water dissolving marble bedrock formed these cave passages and intricate flowstone formations.
Proclaimed July 12, 1909; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—473.80 Federal: 465.80 Nonfederal: 8.00.

Pennsylvania

Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site
P.O. Box 247
Cresson, PA 16630

Traces of the first railroad crossing of the Allegheny Mountains can still be seen here. An inclined plane railroad, it permitted transportation of passengers and freight over the mountains, providing a critical link in the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal system and with the West. Built between 1831 and 1834, it was abandoned by 1857.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,476.00 Federal: 649.57 Nonfederal: 826.43.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Delaware National Scenic River
c/o Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324
(Also in New Jersey)

This park contains the portion of the Delaware River which lies within the boundaries of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. The free-flowing stream offers swimming, canoeing, and fishing opportunities.
Established Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—2,750, all Federal.

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324
(Also in New Jersey)

This scenic area preserves relatively unspoiled land on both the New Jersey and Pennsylvania sides of the Middle Delaware River. The river segment flows through the famous gap in the Appalachian Mountains. The park sponsors an "Artist-in-Residence" program, and three environmental education centers.
Authorized Sept. 1, 1965. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—71,000.00 Federal: 32,636.08 (20,574.23 in N.J.; 12,061.85 in Pa.) Nonfederal: 38,363.92.

Edgar Allan Poe
National Historic Site
c/o Independence National
Historical Park
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

The life and work of this gifted American author are described in exhibits in this house at 530 N. Seventh Street where Poe lived 1844–45.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—0.51, all Nonfederal.

Eisenhower
National Historic Site
c/o Gettysburg National
Military Park
Gettysburg, PA 17325

This was the home and farm of President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower. NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Designated Nov. 27, 1967; authorized by act of Congress Dec. 2, 1969. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—688.37 Federal: 492.54 Nonfederal: 195.83.

Fort Necessity
National Battlefield
The National Pike
Farmington, PA 15437

Colonial troops commanded by Lt. Col. George Washington, then 22 years old, were defeated here in the opening battle of the French and Indian War on July 3, 1754. The park includes the nearby monument to Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock and the early 19th-century Mount Washington Tavern and Jumonville Glenn, site of the first skirmishing of the French and Indian War, May 28, 1754.
Established as national battlefield site Mar. 4, 1931; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Aug. 10, 1961. Boundary change: Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—900.97 Federal: 745.06 Nonfederal: 155.91.

Friendship Hill
National Historic Site
c/o Fort Necessity
National Battlefield
The National Pike
Farmington, PA 15437

Stone and brick home on the Monongahela River near Point Marion, Pa., belonged to Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, 1801–13, under Presidents Jefferson and Madison. NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—675.00, all Nonfederal.

Gettysburg
National Military Park
Gettysburg, PA 17325

The great Civil War battle fought here July 1–3, 1863, repulsed the second Confederate invasion of the North. Gettysburg National Cemetery—7,036 interments, 1,668 unidentified—adjoins the park. President Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg address here in dedicating the cemetery Nov. 19, 1863.
Park: Established Feb. 11, 1895; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Jan. 31, 1948; July 31, 1953.
Cemetery: Beginning dates of Civil War interments Oct. 1863.
Placed under War Dept. July 14, 1870. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: June 19, 1948.
Park acreage—3,862.40 Federal: 3,597.04 Nonfederal: 265.02
Cemetery acreage—20.58, all Federal.

Hopewell Village
National Historic Site
R.D. 1, Box 345
Elverson, PA 19520

This is one of the finest examples of a rural American 19th-century ironmaking village. The buildings include the blast furnace and auxiliary structures.
Designated Aug. 3, 1938. Boundary changes: June 6, 1942; July 24, 1946.
Acreage—848.06, all Federal.

Independence
National Historical Park
313 Walnut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19106

The park includes structures and properties in old Philadelphia associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States—Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell, Congress Hall, old City Hall, the First and Second Banks of the United States, Franklin Court, and Deshler-Morris House in Germantown.
Authorized June 28, 1948. On Mar. 16, 1959, incorporated Philadelphia Custom House (Second Bank of the United States); designated a national historic site May 26, 1939. Other boundary changes: Aug. 6, 1956; Aug. 21, 1958; Aug. 27, 1958; Mar. 7, 1959; June 23, 1959; Sept. 14, 1959; Aug. 21, 1964; Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—36.66 Federal: 33.69 Nonfederal: 2.97.

Johnstown Flood
National Memorial
c/o Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site
P.O. Box 247
Cresson, PA 16630

The tragic Johnstown Flood of 1889 caused by a break in the South Fork Dam is memorialized here.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Boundary changes: Apr. 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—175.60 Federal: 68.17 Nonfederal: 107.43.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko
National Memorial
c/o Independence National Historical Park
313 Walnut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19106

The life and work of this Polish-born patriot and hero of the American Revolution are commemorated at 301 Pine St., Philadelphia.
Authorized Oct. 21, 1972.
Acreage—0.02, all Federal.

Upper Delaware
Scenic and Recreational River
(see New York)

Valley Forge
National Historical Park
Valley Forge, PA 19481

Site of the Continental Army's bitter winter encampment, 1777–1778, the park contains General Washington's headquarters, a variety of monuments and markers, and recreations of log buildings and cannon used by colonial troops.
Authorized July 4, 1976.
Acreage—2,466.04 Federal: 135.44 Nonfederal: 2,330.60.

Puerto Rico

San Juan
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 712
Old San Juan, PR 00902

These massive masonry fortifications, oldest in the territorial limits of the United States, were begun by the Spanish in the 16th century to protect a strategic harbor guarding the sea lanes to the New World.
Designated Feb. 14, 1949. Boundary change: Sept. 29, 1976.
Acreage—53.20, all Federal.

Rhode Island

Roger Williams
National Memorial
P.O. Box 367, Annex Station
Providence, RI 02901

This memorial is in honor of the founder of the Rhode Island Colony and a pioneer in religious freedom.
Authorized Oct. 22, 1965.
Acreage—4.56, all Federal.

South Carolina

Congaree Swamp National Monument
P.O. Box 11938
Columbia, SC 29211

Located on an alluvial flood plain 20 miles southeast of Columbia, the park contains the last significant tract of virgin southern bottomland hardwoods in the southeastern United States. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 18, 1976.
Acreage—15,200.00 Federal: 367.60 Nonfederal: 14,832.40.

Cowpens National Battlefield
c/o Kings Mountain
National Military Park
P.O. Box 31
Kings Mountain, NC 28086

Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan won a decisive Revolutionary War victory here over British Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton on Jan. 17, 1781.
Established as national battlefield site Mar. 4, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Apr. 11, 1972. Boundary changes: July 18, 1958; Apr. 11, 1972.
Acreage—842.56 Federal: 820.70 Nonfederal: 21.86.

Fort Sumter National Monument
Drawer R
Sullivans Island, SC 29482

The first engagement of the Civil War took place here on Apr. 12, 1861. The park also embraces Fort Moultrie, scene of the patriot victory of June 28, 1776—one of the early defeats of the British in the Revolutionary War. The fort has been restored to reflect 171 years of seacoast defense.
Authorized Apr. 28, 1948; accepted by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior from the Dept. of the Army July 12, 1948.
Acreage—64.27, all Federal.

Kings Mountain National Military Park
P.O. Box 31
Kings Mountain, NC 28086

American frontiersmen defeated the British here on Oct. 7, 1780, at a critical point during the Revolution.
Established Mar. 3, 1931; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: June 23, 1959.
Acreage—3,945.29, all Federal.

Ninety Six National Historic Site
P.O. Box 496
Ninety Six, SC 29666

This important colonial backcountry trading village and government seat after 1769 was held briefly by the British during the Revolutionary War and is the scene of Nathanael Greene's siege in 1781. The site contains earthwork embankments of a 1759 fortification, the remains of two historic villages, a colonial plantation complex, and numerous prehistoric sites.
Authorized Aug. 19, 1976.
Acreage—1,115.08 Federal: 890.16 Nonfederal: 224.92.

South Dakota

Badlands National Park
P.O. Box 6
Interior, SD 57750

Carved by erosion, this scenic landscape contains animal fossils of 40 million years ago. Prairie grasslands support bison, bighorn sheep, deer, and antelope.
Authorized as Badlands National Monument Mar. 4, 1929; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: June 26, 1936; May 7, 1952; Mar. 22, 1957; Aug. 8, 1968. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—243,302.23 Federal: 152,689.56 Nonfederal: 90,612.77
Wilderness area: 64,250.

Jewel Cave National Monument
Custer, SD 57730

Caverns, in limestone formation, consist of a series of chambers connected by narrow passages, with many side galleries and fine calcite crystal encrustations.
Proclaimed Feb. 7, 1908; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Oct. 9, 1965.
Acreage—1,274.56, all Federal.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial
Keystone, SD 57751

Colossal heads of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt were sculptured by Gutzon Borglum on the face of a granite mountain.
Authorized Mar. 3, 1925. Boundary changes: May 22, 1940; Oct. 6, 1949.
Acreage—1,278.45 Federal: 1,245.95 Nonfederal: 32.50.

Wind Cave National Park
Hot Springs, SD 57747

These limestone caverns in the scenic Black Hills are decorated by beautiful boxwork and calcite crystal formations. Elk, deer, pronghorn, prairie dogs, and bison live in the park.
Established Jan. 9, 1903. Boundary changes: Mar. 4, 1931; Aug. 9, 1946; Nov. 10, 1978. Wind Cave National Game Preserve, established Aug. 10, 1912, added to park June 15, 1935.
Acreage—28,292.08 Federal: 28,060.03 Nonfederal: 232.05.

Tennessee

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
Depot St.
Greeneville, TN 37743

The site includes two homes and the tailor shop of the 17th President, who served from 1865 to 1869, and the Andrew Johnson National Cemetery, where the President's burial site is one of 741 interments.
Authorized as a national monument Aug. 29, 1935; changed to national historic site Dec. 11, 1963. Boundary change: Dec. 11, 1963.
Acreage—16.68, all Federal.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area
P.O Drawer 630
Oneida, TN 37841
(Also in Kentucky)

The free-flowing Big South Fork of the Cumberland River and its tributaries pass through scenic gorges and valleys containing a wide range of natural and historical features. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is coordinating planning and development of the area. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Mar. 7, 1974. National Park Service management authorized Oct. 22, 1976.
Acreage—122,960.00 Federal: 16,860.00 (16,860 in Ky.; none in Tenn.) Nonfederal: 106,100.00.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
(See Georgia)

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
(See Kentucky)

Fort Donelson National Military Park
P.O. Box F
Dover, TN 37058

The first major victory for the Union Army in the Civil War occurred here in February 1862 under the leadership of Ulysses S. Grant.
Fort Donelson (Dover) National Cemetery—1,197 interments, 512 unidentified—adjoins the park.
Park: Established Mar. 26, 1928; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Aug. 30, 1937; Sept. 8, 1960. Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1867; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—543.65 Federal: 530.18 Nonfederal: 13.47. Cemetery acreage—15.34, all Federal.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Gatlinburg, TN 37738
(Also in North Carolina)

Loftiest range east of the Black Hills, and one of the oldest uplands on earth, the Smokies have a diversified and luxuriant plantlife, often of extraordinary size. The park has been selected for International Biosphere Reserve status.
Authorized May 22, 1926; established for administration and protection only, Feb. 6, 1930; established for full development June 15, 1934. Boundary changes: Apr. 19, 1930; July 19, 1932; June 15, 1934; June 11, 1940; Feb. 22, 1944; July 26, 1950; May 16, 1958; Sept. 9, 1963; Aug. 10, 1964; Aug. 9, 1969; Nov. 4, 1969.
Acreage—517,368.15 Federal: 514,757.53 (273,550.70 in N.C.; 241,206.83 in Tenn.) Nonfederal: 2,610.62.

Natchez Trace Parkway
(See Mississippi)

Obed Wild and Scenic River
P.O. Drawer 630
Oneida, TN 37841

The Obed River and its two main tributaries, Clear Creek and Daddy's Creek, cut into the Cumberland Plateau of East Tennessee, providing some of the most rugged scenery in the southeast. Elevations range from 900 to 2,900 feet above sea level. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 12, 1976.
Acreage—5,250.00, all Nonfederal.

Shiloh National Military Park
Shiloh, TN 38376

The bitter battle fought here Apr. 6–7, 1862, prepared the way for Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant's successful siege of Vicksburg. Well-preserved prehistoric Indian mounds overlook the river.
Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing) National Cemetery—3,761 interments, 2,370 unidentified—adjoins the park.
Park: Established Dec. 27, 1894; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 25, 1947; Aug. 22, 1957; May 16, 1958. Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments, 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—3,761.50 Federal: 3,706.50 Nonfederal: 55.00. Cemetery acreage—10.05, all Federal.

Stones River National Battlefield
Route 10, Box 401
Old Nashville Hwy.
Murfreesboro, TN 37130

The fierce midwinter battle, which began the Federal offensive to trisect the Confederacy, took place here Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 2, 1863.
Stones River (Murfreesboro) National Cemetery—6,831 interments, 2,562 unidentified—adjoins the park; grave space not available.
Park: Established as a national military park Mar. 3, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield Apr. 22, 1960. Boundary change: Apr. 22, 1960. Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1865. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—330.86, all Federal. Cemetery acreage—20.09, all Federal.

Texas

Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument
c/o Lake Meredith NRA
P.O. Box 1438
Fritch, TX 79036

For more than 10,000 years, pre-Columbian Indians dug agatized dolomite from quarries here to make projectile points, knives, scrapers, and other tools.
Authorized as Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument Aug. 21, 1965; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,332.56. Federal: 1,062.56 Nonfederal: 270.00.

Amistad
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1463
Del Rio, TX 78840

Boating and watersports highlight activities in the U.S. section of Amistad Reservoir on the Rio Grande.
Administered under cooperative agreement with United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, Nov. 11, 1965.
Acreage—62,451.74 Federal: 57,292.44 Nonfederal: 5,159.30.

Big Bend National Park
Big Bend National
Park, TX 79834

Mountains contrast with desert in this great bend of the Rio Grande, where a variety of unusual geological formations are found.
Authorized June 20, 1935; established June 12, 1944. Boundary changes: Aug. 30, 1949; Nov. 5, 1957.
Acreage—708,118.40, all Federal.

Big Thicket National Preserve
P.O. Box 7408
Beaumont, TX 77706

This unique ecosystem is a mingling of diverse plant associations resulting in a large variety of plant species found in close proximity. Study and research opportunities are excellent. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 11, 1974.
Acreage—84,550.00 Federal: 55,938.63 Nonfederal: 28,611.37.

Chamizal National Memorial
800 S. San Marcial St.
El Paso, TX 79905

The peaceful settlement of a 99-year boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico is memorialized here. The Chamizal Treaty, ending the dispute, was signed in 1963. An amphitheater and 500-seat auditorium are used by theatrical groups from both nations.
Authorized June 30, 1966; established Feb. 4, 1974.
Acreage—54.90, all Federal.

Fort Davis
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 1456
Fort Davis, TX 79734

A key post in the West Texas defensive system, the fort guarded emigrants on the San Antonio-El Paso road from 1854 to 1891.
Authorized Sept. 8, 1961.
Acreage—460.00, all Federal.

Guadalupe Mountains
National Park
3225 National Parks Hwy.
Carlsbad, NM 88220

Rising from the desert, this mountain mass contains portions of the world's most extensive and significant Permian limestone fossil reef. Also featured are a tremendous earth fault, lofty peaks, unusual flora and fauna, and a colorful record of the past.
Authorized Oct. 15, 1966; established Sept. 30, 1972. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—76,293.06 Federal: 76,292.07 Nonfederal: 0.99
Wilderness area: 46,850.

Lake Meredith
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1438
Fritch, TX 79036

Manmade Lake Meredith on the Canadian River is a popular water-activity center in the Southwest.
Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Mar. 15, 1965. Name changed from Sanford National Recreation Area Oct. 16, 1972.
Acreage—44,994.30, all Federal.

Lyndon B. Johnson
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 329
Johnson City, TX 78636

The birthplace, boyhood home, and ranch of the 36th President, 1963–69, and his grandparents' old ranch make up the park.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1969.
Acreage—255.94 Federal: 242.34 Nonfederal 13.60.

Padre Island
National Seashore
9405 S. Padre Island Dr.
Corpus Christi, TX 78418

Noted for its wide sand beaches, excellent fishing, and abundant bird and marine life, this barrier island stretches along the Gulf Coast for 80.5 miles.
Authorized Sept. 28, 1962. Established Apr. 6, 1968.
Acreage—133,918.72 Federal: 132,202.87 Nonfederal: 1,715.85. Land area: 51,774.20.

Palo Alto Battlefield
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 191
Brownsville, TX 78520

The park contains the site of the first of two important Mexican War battles fought on American soil. Gen. Zachary Taylor's victory here made invasion of Mexico possible. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—50.00, all Nonfederal.

Rio Grande
Wild and Scenic River
c/o Big Bend National Park
Big Bend National Park, TX 79834

A 191.2-mile strip on the American shore of the Rio Grande in the Chihuahuan Desert protects the river. It begins in Big Bend National Park and continues downstream to the Terrell-Val Verde County Line. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—9,600.00, outside Big Bend National Park, all Nonfederal.

San Antonio Missions
National Historical Park
c/o Southwest Regional Office
National Park Service
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Four Catholic frontier missions, part of a system that stretched across the Spanish Southwest in the 18th century, are commemorated here. Included in the park are a related historic dam and aqueduct system. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES, missions open to the public.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—2,500.00, all Nonfederal.

Utah

Arches National Park
446 S. Main St.
Moab, UT 84532

Extraordinary products of erosion in the form of giant arches, windows, pinnacles, and pedestals change color here constantly as the sun moves overhead.
Proclaimed as a national monument Apr. 12, 1929; established as a national park Nov. 12, 1971. Boundary changes: Nov. 25, 1938; July 22, 1960; Jan. 20, 1969.
Acreage—73,378.98 Federal: 66,343.51 Nonfederal: 7,035.47.

Bryce Canyon National Park
Bryce Canyon, UT 84717

In horseshoe-shaped amphitheaters along the edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau in southern Utah stand innumerable highly colored and bizarre pinnacles, walls, and spires, perhaps the most colorful and unusual erosional forms in the world.
Proclaimed as Bryce Canyon National Monument June 8, 1923; authorized as Utah National Park June 7, 1924; changed to Bryce Canyon National Park Feb. 25, 1928. Boundary changes: May 12, 1928; June 13, 1930; Jan. 5, 1931; Feb. 17, 1931; May 4, 1931; Mar. 7, 1942.
Acreage—35,835.08 Federal: 35,832.58 Nonfederal: 2.50.

Canyonlands National Park
446 S. Main St.
Moab, UT 84532

In this geological wonderland, rocks, spires, and mesas rise more than 7,800 feet. Here, too, are petroglyphs left by Indians about 1,000 years ago.
Established Sept. 12, 1964. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1971.
Acreage—337,570.43, all Federal.

Capitol Reef National Park
Torrey, UT 84775

Narrow high-walled gorges cut through a 60-mile uplift of sandstone cliffs with highly colored sedimentary formations. Dome-shaped white-cap rock along the Fremont River accounts for the name.
Proclaimed as a national monument Aug. 2, 1937; established as a national park Dec. 18, 1971. Boundary changes: July 2, 1958; Jan. 20, 1969; Dec. 18, 1971.
Acreage—241,904.26 Federal: 222,753.35 Nonfederal: 19,150.91.

Cedar Breaks
National Monument
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, UT 84720

A huge natural amphitheater has eroded into the variegated Pink Cliffs (Wasatch Formation), which are 2,000 feet thick at this point.
Proclaimed Aug. 22, 1933. Boundary changes: Mar. 7, 1942; June 30, 1961.
Acreage—6,154.60, all Federal.

Dinosaur National Monument
(See Colorado)

Glen Canyon
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1507
Page, AZ 86040
(Also in Arizona)

Lake Powell, formed by the Colorado River, stretches for 186 miles behind one of the highest dams in the world.
Administered under cooperative agreements with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Apr. 18, 1958, and Sept. 17, 1965. Established Oct. 27, 1972. Boundary change: Jan. 3, 1975.
Acreage—1,236,880.00 Federal: 1,157,463.00 (95,725.00 in Ariz.; 1,061,738.00 in Utah) Nonfederal: 79,417.00.

Golden Spike
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 394
Brigham City, UT 84302

Completion of the first transcontinental railroad in the United States was celebrated here where the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads met in 1869.
Designated as a national historic site in nonfederal ownership Apr. 2, 1957; authorized for Federal ownership and administration by act of Congress July 30, 1965. Boundary change: July 30, 1965.
Acreage—2,203.20, all Federal.

Hovenweep National Monument
(See Colorado)

Natural Bridges
National Monument
c/o Canyonlands National Park
446 S. Main St.
Moab, UT 84532

Three natural bridges, carved out of sandstone, are protected here. The highest is 220 feet above the streambed, with a span of 268 feet.
Proclaimed Apr. 16, 1908. Boundary changes: Apr. 16, 1908; Sept. 25, 1909; Feb. 11, 1916; Aug. 14, 1962.
Acreage—7,779.14, all Federal.

Rainbow Bridge
National Monument
c/o Glen Canyon National
Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1507
Page, AZ 86040

Greatest of the world's known natural bridges, this symmetrical arch of salmon-pink sandstone rises 290 feet above the floor of Bridge Canyon.
LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed May 30, 1910.
Acreage—160.00, all Federal.

Timpanogos Cave
National Monument
R.R. 3, Box 200
American Fork, UT 84003

This colorful limestone cavern on the side of Mount Timpanogos is noted for helictites—water-created formations that grow in all directions and shapes, regardless of the pull of gravity.
Proclaimed Oct. 14, 1922; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—250.00, all Federal.

Zion National Park
Springdale, UT 84767

Colorful canyon and mesa scenery includes erosion and rock-fault patterns that create phenomenal shapes and landscapes. Evidence of former volcanic activity is here, too.
Mukuntuweap National Monument proclaimed July 31, 1909, incorporated in Zion National Monument by proclamation Mar. 18, 1918. Established as national park Nov. 19, 1919. Separate Zion National Monument proclaimed Jan. 22, 1937, incorporated in park July 11, 1956. Other boundary changes: June 13, 1930; June 3, 1941; Feb. 20, 1960; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—146,546.97 Federal: 142,532.05 Nonfederal: 4,014.92.

Vermont

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Virginia

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
P.O. Box 218
Appomattox, VA 24522

Here on Apr. 9, 1865, Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederacy's largest field army to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.
Authorized as Appomattox Battlefield Site June 18, 1930; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; authorized as National Historical Monument Aug. 13, 1935; designated National Historical Park Apr. 15, 1954. Boundary changes: Feb. 23, 1939; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—1,318.70 Federal: 1,238.53 Nonfederal: 80.17.

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial
c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway,
Turkey Run Park,
McLean, VA 22101

This antebellum home of the Custis and Lee families overlooks the Potomac River and Washington, D.C.
Authorized Mar. 4, 1925; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; made a permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee by act of Congress June 29, 1955. Name changed by Public Law 92-333 to Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial June 30, 1972. Boundary change: Nov. 3, 1959.
Acreage—27.91, all Federal.

Assateague Island National Seashore
(See Maryland)

Blue Ridge Parkway
(See North Carolina)

Booker T. Washington National Monument
Route 1, Box 195
Hardy, VA 24101

This site was the birthplace and early childhood home of the famous black leader and educator.
Authorized Apr. 2, 1956.
Acreage—223.92, all Federal.

Colonial National Historical Park
P.O. Box 210
Yorktown, VA 23690

This park encompasses most of Jamestown Island, site of the first permanent English settlement; Yorktown, scene of the culminating battle of the American Revoluton in 1781; a 23-mile parkway connecting these and other colonial sites with Williamsburg; and Cape Henry Memorial, which marks the approximate site of the first landing of Jamestown's colonists in 1607.
Yorktown National Cemetery, containing Civil War gravesites—2,183 interments, 1,434 unidentified—adjoins the park; grave space is not available.
Colonial National Monument authorized July 3, 1930; proclaimed Dec. 30, 1930; redesignated June 5, 1936. Boundary changes: Aug. 22, 1933; June 5, 1936; June 15, 1938; Dec. 24, 1942; Apr. 22, 1944; Dec. 23, 1944; May 12, 1948; Sept. 23, 1950; May 13, 1953; Mar. 29, 1956; Aug. 29, 1967.
Cemetery: probable date of Civil War interments, 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—9,833.83 Federal: 8,816.06 Nonfederal: 1,017.31
Cemetery acreage—2.91, all Federal.

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
(See Kentucky)

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
P.O. Box 679
Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Portions of four major Civil War Battlefields—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House—Chatham Manor, and several smaller historic sites comprise the park. The battles occurred between 1862 and 1864.
Fredericksburg National Cemetery—15,333 interments, 12,746 unidentified—is near the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established Feb. 14, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Cemetery: Probable date of unidentified Civil War interments, 1865. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—5,888.61 Federal: 5,090.50 Nonfederal: 798.11
Cemetery acreage—12.00, all Federal.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Washington's Birthplace, VA 22575

Birthplace of the first U.S. President, the park includes a memorial mansion and gardens, and the tombs of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.
Established Jan. 23, 1930. Boundary changes: Mar. 30, 1931; Apr. 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—538.23 Federal: 455.98 Nonfederal: 82.25.

George Washington Memorial Parkway
Turkey Run Park,
McLean, VA 22101
(Also in Maryland)

This landscaped riverfront parkway links many landmarks in the life of George Washington. It connects Mount Vernon and Great Falls on the Virginia side of the Potomac and Great Falls with Chain Bridge on the Maryland side. The parkway includes natural, historical, and recreational areas.
Act providing for acquisition of land, establishment, and development of the parkway May 29, 1930. Transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Roads of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: May 13, 1947; Oct. 10, 1965; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—7,141.63 Federal: 7,042.60 (1,800.07 in Md.; 5,241.84 in Va.) Nonfederal: 99.03.

Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site
c/o Richmond National Battlefield Park
3215 E. Broad St.
Richmond, VA 23223

The brick house at 110-A E. Leigh St., Richmond, was the home of the daughter of an ex-house slave who became the first woman president of an American financial institution. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1.28, all Nonfederal.

Manassas National Battlefield Park
P.O. Box 1830
Manassas, VA 22110

The Battles of First and Second Manassas were fought here July 21, 1861, and Aug. 28–30, 1862. The 1861 battle was the first test of Northern and Southern military prowess. Here, Confederate Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson acquired his nickname "Stonewall."
Designated May 10, 1940. Boundary change: Apr. 17, 1954.
Acreage—3,108.87 Federal: 3,003.37 Nonfederal: 105.50.

Petersburg National Battlefield
P.O. Box 549
Petersburg, VA 23803

The Union Army waged a 10-month campaign here 1864–65 to seize Petersburg, center of the railroads supplying Richmond and Gen. Robert E. Lee's army. Also includes City Point in Hopewell, Va., where Ulysses S. Grant made his headquarters at Appomattox Manor for the final ten months of the war.
Poplar Grove (Petersburg) National Cemetery—6,315 interments, 4,110 unidentified—is near the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established as a national military park July 3, 1926; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield Aug. 24, 1962. Boundary changes: June 5, 1942; Sept. 7, 1949; Apr. 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978. Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—1,536.26 Federal: 1,507.10 Nonfederal: 29.16
Cemetery acreage—8.72, all Federal.

Prince William Forest Park
P.O. Box 208
Triangle, VA 22172

In this forested watershed of Quantico Creek, pines and hardwoods have replaced worn-out farmland.
Chopawamsic Recreation Demonstration Area transferred from Resettlement Administration Nov. 14, 1936; changed to Prince William Forest Park June 22, 1948.
Acreage—18,571.55 Federal: 17,410.34 Nonfederal: 1,161.21.

Richmond National Battlefield Park
3215 East Broad St.
Richmond, VA 23223

The park commemorates several battles to capture Richmond, the Confederate capital, during the Civil War.
Authorized Mar. 2, 1936. Boundary change: Mar. 3, 1956.
Acreage—769.13, all Federal.

Shenandoah National Park
Rt. 4, Box 292
Luray, VA 22835

Skyline Drive winds through hardwood forests along the crest of this outstanding portion of the Blue Ridge Mountains, with spectacular vistas of historic Shenandoah Valley and the Piedmont.
Authorized May 22, 1926; fully established Dec. 26, 1935. Boundary changes: Feb. 16, 1928; Feb. 4, 1932; June 13, 1939; June 6, 1942; Sept. 13, 1960; June 30, 1961. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—194,327.81 Federal: 194,324.36 Nonfederal: 3.45 Wilderness area: 79,019.

Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts
1551 Trap Rd.
Vienna, VA 22180

At this first national park for the performing arts, Filene Center can accommodate an audience of 6,500, including 3,000 on the sloping lawn in a setting of rolling hills and woods. The stagehouse is 10 stories high and the stage 100 feet wide by 64 feet deep.
Authorized Oct. 15, 1966.
Acreage—130.28, all Federal.

Virgin Islands

Buck Island Reef National Monument
Box 160, Christiansted,
St. Croix, VI 00820

Coral grottoes, sea fans, gorgonias, and tropical fishes—along an underwater trail—make this one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean. The island is a rookery for frigate birds and pelicans and the habitat of green turtles.
Proclaimed Dec. 28, 1961. Boundary change: Feb. 1, 1975.
Acreage—880.00, all Federal Land area: 143.00.

Christiansted National Historic Site
P.O. Box 160, Christiansted,
St. Croix, VI 00820

Colonial development of the Virgin Islands is commemorated by 18th- and 19th-century structures in the capital of the former Danish West Indies on St. Croix Island. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, St. Croix was purchased by the United States in 1917.
Designated as Virgin Islands National Historic Site Mar. 4, 1952; changed to Christiansted National Historic Site Jan. 16, 1961. Boundary change: June 27, 1962.
Acreage—27.15, all Federal.

Virgin Islands National Park
P.O. Box 806
Charlotte Amalie,
St. Thomas, VI 00801

The park covers about three-fourths of St. John Island and Hassel Island in St. Thomas harbor and includes quiet coves, blue-green waters, and white sandy beaches fringed by lush green hills. Here, too, are early Carib Indian relics and the remains of Danish colonial sugar plantations.
Authorized Aug. 2, 1956. Boundary changes: June 29, 1960; Oct. 5, 1962; Aug. 18, 1978.
Acreage 14,708.71 Federal: 12,678.81 Nonfederal: 2,029.90 Land area: 11,899.23.

Washington

Coulee Dam
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 37
Coulee Dam, WA 99116

Formed by Grand Coulee Dam (part of the Columbia River Basin project), 130-mile long Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake is the principal recreation feature here.
Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation and Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Dec. 18, 1946.
Acreage—100,059.00, all Federal.

Fort Vancouver
National Historic Site
E. Evergreen Blvd.
Vancouver, WA 98661

As the western headquarters of Hudson's Bay Company, 1825 to 1849, this was the hub of political and fur-trading activities. A U.S. military reservation—Vancouver Barracks established in 1849—took over the fort in 1860, remaining active until 1949.
Authorized as a national monument June 19, 1948; changed to national historic site June 30, 1961. Boundary changes: Jan. 15, 1958; June 30, 1961; Apr. 4, 1972.
Acreage—208.89 Federal: 201.73 Nonfederal: 7.16.

Klondike Gold Rush
National Historical Park
117 S. Main St.
Seattle, WA 98104
(See also Alaska)

The park orientation center is at 117 S. Main St. in Seattle's Pioneer Square area.
Authorized June 30, 1976.

Lake Chelan
National Recreation Area
800 State St.
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

Here the beautiful Stehekin Valley, with a portion of fjordlike Lake Chelan, adjoins the southern unit of North Cascades National Park.
Established Oct. 2, 1968.
Acreage—61,889.84 Federal: 61,128.32 Nonfederal: 761.52.

Mount Rainier National Park
Tahoma Woods, Star Route
Ashford, WA 98304

This greatest single-peak glacial system in the United States radiates from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano, with dense forests and subalpine flowered meadows below.
Established Mar. 2, 1899. Boundary changes: May 28, 1926; Jan. 31, 1931; June 27, 1960.
Acreage—235,404.00 Federal: 235,239.16 Nonfederal: 164.84.

North Cascades National Park
800 State St.
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

High jagged peaks intercept moisture-laden winds, producing glaciers, icefalls, waterfalls, and other water phenomena in this wild alpine region where lush forests and meadows, plant and animal communities thrive in the valleys.
Established Oct. 2, 1968.
Acreage—504,780.34 Federal: 503,277.58 Nonfederal: 1,502.76.

Olympic National Park
600 East Park Ave.
Port Angeles, WA 98362

This mountain wilderness contains the finest remnant of Pacific Northwest rain forest, active glaciers, rare Roosevelt elk, and 50 miles of wild, scenic ocean shore.
Proclaimed as Mount Olympus National Monument Mar. 2, 1909; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933; established as Olympic National Park June 29, 1938. Boundary changes: Jan. 2, 1940; May 29, 1943; Jan. 6, 1953; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—908,720.42 Federal: 894,992.98 Nonfederal: 13,727.44.

Ross Lake
National Recreation Area
800 State St.
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

Ringed by mountains, this reservoir in the Skagit River drainage separates the north and south units of North Cascades National Park.
Established Oct. 2, 1968.
Acreage—117,574.09 Federal: 105,490.47 Nonfederal: 12,083.62.

San Juan Island
National Historical Park
300 Cattle Point Road
Friday Harbor, WA 98250

This park marks the historic events on the island from 1853 to 1871 in connection with final settlement of the Oregon Territory's northern boundary, including the so-called Pig War of 1859.
Authorized Sept. 9, 1966.
Acreage—1,751.00 Federal: 1,725.45 Nonfederal: 25.54.

Whitman Mission
National Historic Site
Route 2
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Dr. and Mrs. Marcus Whitman ministered to spiritual and physical needs of the Indians here until slain by a few of them in 1847. The mission was a landmark on the Oregon Trail.
Authorized as Whitman National Monument June 29, 1936; changed to Whitman Mission National Historic Site Jan. 1, 1963. Boundary changes: Feb. 7, 1961; Feb. 8, 1963.
Acreage—98.15, all Federal.

West Virginia

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
National Historical Park
(See Maryland)

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 65
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(Also in Maryland)

Because of its strategic location at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, this town changed hands many times during the Civil War. John Brown's raid took place here in 1859.
Authorized as a national monument June 30, 1944; changed to national historical park May 29, 1963. Boundary changes: July 14, 1960; Oct. 24, 1974.
Acreage—1,909,47 Federal: 1,381.98 (763.07 in Md.; 618.91 in W. Va.) Nonfederal: 527.49.

New River Gorge National River
c/o Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
National Park Service
143 S. Third St.
Philadelphia, PA 19106

A rugged, whitewater river, flowing northward through deep canyons, the New is among the oldest rivers on the continent. The free-flowing, 66-mile section from Hinton to Fayetteville is abundant in natural, scenic, historic, and recreational values. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—62,024.00, all Nonfederal.

Wisconsin

Apostle Islands
National Lakeshore
Old Courthouse Building
Bayfield, WI 54814

Twenty picturesque islands and an 11-mile strip of adjacent Bayfield Peninsula along the south shore of Lake Superior comprise this northern park.
Established Sept. 26, 1970.
Acreage—42,009.20 Federal: 39,265.35 Nonfederal: 2,743.85. Land area: 16,321.90.

Lower St. Croix National Scenic River
c/o St. Croix National Scenic River,
P.O. Box 708
St. Croix Falls, WI 54024
(Also in Minnesota)

Recreational opportunities for much of the upper Midwest are provided here along this 27-mile segment of the St. Croix River, a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 25, 1972.
Acreage—8,679.00 Federal: 4,848.71 (2,907.19 in Minn.; 1,941.52 in Wis.) Nonfederal: 3,830.29.

St. Croix National Scenic River
P.O. Box 708
St. Croix Falls, WI 54024
(Also in Minnesota)

About 200 miles of the beautiful St. Croix River and its Namekagon tributary make up this area, an initial component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 2, 1968; placed under National Park Service Sept. 4, 1969.
Acreage—62,695.91 Federal: 17,969.97 (1,915.61 in Minn.; 16,054.36 in Wis.) Nonfederal: 44,725.94.

Wyoming

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
(See Montana)

Devils Tower National Monument
Devils Tower, WY 82714

This 865-foot tower of columnar rock, the remains of a volcanic intrusion, is the Nation's first national monument.
Proclaimed Sept. 24, 1906. Boundary change: Aug. 9, 1955.
Acreage—1,346.91, all Federal.

Fort Laramie National Historic Site
Fort Laramie, WY 82212

A fur-trade post once stood here, but the surviving buildings are those of a major military post that guarded covered-wagon trails to the West, 1849–90.
Proclaimed as a national monument July 16, 1938; changed to national historic site Apr. 29, 1960. Boundary changes: Apr. 29, 1960; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—856.36 Federal: 562.80 Nonfederal: 293.56.

Fossil Butte National Monument
P.O. Box 527
Kemmerer, WY 83101

An abundance of rare fish fossils, 40–65 million years old, is evidence of former habitation of this now semiarid region.
Established Oct. 23, 1972.
Acreage—8,198.00 Federal: 7,438.00 Nonfederal: 760.36.

Grand Teton National Park
P.O. Drawer 170
Moose, WY 83012

The most impressive part of the Teton Range, this series of blue-gray peaks rising more than a mile above the sagebrush flats was once a noted landmark of Indians and "Mountain Men." The park includes part of Jackson Hole, winter feeding ground of the largest American elk herd.
Established Feb. 26, 1929. Boundary change: Sept. 14, 1950—incorporation of part of former Jackson Hole National Monument proclaimed, Mar. 15, 1943. Portions of the monument were absorbed by National Elk Refuge, administered by Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, and Teton National Forest, administered by Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Acreage—310,515.93 Federal: 305,583.85 Nonfederal: 4,932.08.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway
c/o Grand Teton
National Park
P.O. Drawer 170
Moose, WY 83012

Linking West Thumb in Yellowstone with the South Entrance of Grand Teton National Park, this scenic 82-mile corridor commemorates Rockefeller's role in aiding establishment of many parks, including Grand Teton. Authorized Aug. 25, 1972.
Acreage—23,777.22, all Federal.

Yellowstone National Park
P.O. Box 168
Yellowstone National Park,
WY 82190
(Also in Montana and Idaho)

Old Faithful and some 10,000 other geysers and hot springs make this the earth's greatest geyser area. Here, too, are lakes, waterfalls, high mountains, and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone—all set apart in 1872 as the world's first national park. It is the largest park in the National Park System.
Established Mar. 1, 1872. Boundary changes: May 26, 1926; Mar. 1, 1929; Apr. 19, 1930; Oct. 20, 1932.
Acreage—2,219,822.70 Federal: 2,219,804.72 (2,020,625.07 in Wyo.; 167,623.81 in Mont.; 31,488.00 in Idaho) Nonfederal: 17.98.

he Marin Headlands and large portions of the San Francisco horeline that flank the famed Golden Gate are now part of olden Gate National Recreation Area. This urban park, and few others, are attempts to put parks where the people are.

ENTRANCE

Related Areas

Affiliated Areas
Wild and Scenic Rivers System
National Trail System

Campobello was Franklin Roosevelt's summer home in New Brunswick, Canada. It was while vacationing here that he contracted polio. The house today is the focus for Roosevelt-Campobello International Park.

For weary travelers on the Oregon Trail, Chimney Rock was a momentous landmark, for it was a visible sign that a good deal of the long journey was now behind them. Today this historic natural feature is a national historic site owned by the State of Nebraska.

Related Areas

Besides the National Park System three groups of areas exist—Affiliated Areas, the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Trail System—that are closely linked in importance and purpose to those areas already managed by the National Park Service. Because these units preserve important segments of the Nation's heritage, yet most are not officially recognized as units of the National Park System, they are given special recognition in this section.

Affiliated Areas

In an Act of August 18, 1970, the National Park System was defined in law as "any area of land and water now or hereafter administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational or other purposes." The same law specifically excludes "miscellaneous areas administered in connection therewith," that is, those properties that are neither Federally owned nor directly administered by the National Park Service but which utilize NPS resources.

The Affiliated Areas comprise a variety of properties in the United States and Canada that preserve significant resources outside the National Park System. Some of these properties have been recognized by Acts of Congress, others have been designated national historic sites by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. All draw on technical or financial assistance from the National Park Service.

American Memorial Park
c/o War in the Pacific
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 3441
Agana, GU 96910

This site on Tanapag Harbor, Saipan, in the Northern Mariana Islands, will be developed as a recreational park and memorial honoring those who died in the Marianas Campaign of World War II. LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES.
Authorized Aug. 18, 1978.
Acreage undetermined.

Benjamin Franklin National Memorial
The Franklin Institute
20th and Benjamin
Franklin Parkway
Philadelphia, PA 19103

In the Rotunda of the Franklin Institute the colossal seated statue of Franklin, by James Earle Fraser, honors the inventor-statesman.
Designated Oct. 25, 1972. Owned and administered by the Institute.
Acreage—0.01, all Nonfederal.

Cherokee Strip Living Museum
Curator, Cherokee Strip
Living Museum
Arkansas City, KS 67005

This privately run museum near the Oklahoma border commemorates the opening of the "Indian Territory" to settlement.
Authorized Oct. 12, 1976.
Acreage—6.00, all Nonfederal.

Chicago Portage National Historic Site
c/o Cook County
Forest Preserve
Cummings Square,
River Forest, IL 60305

A portion of the portage discovered by French explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet is preserved here. Used by pioneers as a link between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, the portage was one of the economic foundations of Chicago.
Designated Jan. 3, 1952. Owned and administered by Cook County.
Acreage—91.20, all Nonfederal.

Chimney Rock National Historic Site
c/o Scotts Bluff
National Monument
P.O. Box 427
Gering, NE 69341

As they traveled west, pioneers camped near this famous landmark, which stands 500 feet above the Platte River along the Oregon Trail.
Designated Aug. 2, 1956. Owned by Nebraska; administered by the city of Bayard, the Nebraska State Historical Society, and the National Park Service under a cooperative agreement of June 21, 1956.
Acreage—83.86, all Nonfederal.

Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve
c/o Pacific Northwest
Regional Office
National Park Service
601 Fourth Pike Building
Seattle, WA 98101

An area of central Whidbey Island encompassing the community of Coupeville, the reserve will protect important natural and historic values. LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—8,000, all Nonfederal.

Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site
c/o Eugene O'Neill Foundation
261 Livorna Heights Rd.
Alamo, CA 94507

Tao House, near Danville, Calif., was built for Eugene O'Neill, who lived here from 1937 to 1944. Several of his best known plays, including "The Iceman Cometh" and "Long Day's Journey Into Night," were written here—now a memorial to the playwright and a future park for the performing arts. NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Authorized Oct. 12, 1976.
Acreage—14.00, all Nonfederal.

Father Marquette National Memorial
Parks Division, Mich. Dept.
of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 30028
Lansing, MI 48909

The memorial to Father Jacques Marquette, French priest and explorer, is to be built in Straits State Park near St. Ignace, Mich., where he founded a Jesuit mission in 1617 and was buried in 1678.
Authorized Dec. 20, 1975.
Acreage—52.00, all Nonfederal.

Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church National Historic Site
Delaware Ave. and
Christian St.
Philadelphia, PA 19106

This the second oldest Swedish church in the United States was founded in 1677. The present structure, a splendid example of early Swedish church architecture, was erected about 1700.
Designated Nov. 17, 1942. Church site owned and administered by Corporation of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church. Boundary change: Aug. 21, 1958.
Acreage—3.73 Federal: 2.08 Nonfederal: 1.65.

Ice Age
National Scientific Reserve
Division of Tourism and
Information, Wisconsin
Dept. of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 450
Madison, WI 53701

This first national scientific reserve contains nationally significant features of continental glaciation. State parks in area are open to public.
Authorized Oct. 13, 1964.
Acreage—32,500.00, all Nonfederal.

Iditarod National Historic Trail
c/o Alaska State Office
National Park Service
540 West Fifth Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501

One of the Alaska Gold Rush Trails, this 2,037-mile trail extends from Seward to Nome and is composed of a network of trails and side trails developed during the gold rush era at the turn of the century. NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

International Peace Garden
P.O. Box 419
Dunseith, ND 58637

Peaceful relations between Canada and the United States are commemorated here. N. Dak. holds the 888-acre U.S. portion for International Peace Garden, Inc., which administers the area for N. Dak. and Manitoba. The National Park Service has assisted in the master plan.
Originated by N. Dak. in 1931; Federal aid authorized in acts of Oct. 25, 1949; June 28, 1954; Aug. 28, 1958; Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—2,330.30, all Nonfederal.

Jamestown
National Historic Site
c/o Association for the
Preservation of Virginia
Antiquities, John Marshall
House, 2705 Park Ave.
Richmond, VA 23220

Part of the site of the first permanent English settlement in North America (1607) is on the upper end of Jamestown Island, scene of the first representative legislative government on this continent, July 30, 1619.
Designated Dec. 18, 1940. Owned and administered by Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Remainder of Jamestown site and island is part of Colonial National Historical Park.
Acreage—20.63, all Nonfederal.

Lewis and Clark
National Historic Trail
c/o Rocky Mountain
Regional Office,
National Park Service
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225

Designates the 3,700-mile route over land and water of the 1804–06 expedition exploring the Louisiana Purchase from Wood River, Ill., to Fort Clatsop, Ore. NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

McLoughlin House
National Historic Site
Oregon City, OR 97045

Dr. John McLoughlin, often called the "Father of Oregon," was prominent in the development of the Pacific Northwest as chief factor of Fort Vancouver. He lived in this house from 1847 to 1857.
Designated as McLoughlin Home National Historic Site June 27, 1941; name changed to McLoughlin House National Historic Site Jan. 16, 1945. Owned and administered by McLoughlin Memorial Association.
Acreage—0.63, all Nonfederal.

Mormon Pioneer
National Historic Trail
c/o Rocky Mountain
Regional Office,
National Park Service
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225

This 1,300-mile trail follows the route over which Brigham Young led the Mormon adherents from Nauvoo, Ill., to the site of modern Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1847. NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

Oregon National Historic Trail
c/o Pacific Northwest
Regional Office,
National Park Service
601 Fourth & Pike Building
Seattle, WA 98101

The 2,000-mile trail took pioneers westward from Independence, Mo., to the vicinity of modern Portland, Ore., 1841–48. Among 482 historic places en route, many—including several segments of original trail—have potential for visitor use development. NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corp.
Suite 1148, 425 13th St., NW
Washington, DC 20004

This site includes a portion of Pennsylvania Avenue and the area adjacent to it between the Capitol and the White House encompassing Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, several blocks of the Washington commercial district, and a number of Federal structures. Existing park areas are listed separately.
Designated Sept. 30, 1965.

Pinelands National Reserve
c/o Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
National Park Service
143 S. Third St.
Philadelphia, PA 19106

The largest essentially undeveloped tract on the Eastern seaboard, exceeding one million acres, the area is noted for its massive water resources with myriad marshes, bogs, and ponds, and the dwarfed pines from which it gets its name. The reserve concept envisions close, cooperative preservation efforts among Federal, State, and local governments and private property owners. LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES. Includes some State parks and forests.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

Roosevelt Campobello International Park
c/o Executive Secretary
Roosevelt Campobello
International Park Comm.
P.O. Box 97, Lubec, ME 04652

President Franklin D. Roosevelt was stricken here at his summer home in New Brunswick, Canada, at the age of 39 by poliomyelitis. This is the first international park to be administered by a joint commission.
Established July 7, 1964. Owned and administered by a United States-Canadian Commission.
Acreage—2,721.50, all Nonfederal.

Saint Paul's Church National Historic Site
c/o Corporation of Saint Paul's Church
897 South Columbus Ave.
Mount Vernon, NY 10550

This 18th-century church is significant because of its connection with events leading to the John Peter Zenger trial involving freedom of the press, and because of its place in American architectural history and the Revolution.
Designated July 5, 1943. Authorized by Act of Congress, Nov. 10, 1978. Owned and administered by the Corporation of Saint Paul's Church.
Acreage—6.09, all Nonfederal.

Touro Synagogue National Historic Site
85 Touro St.
Newport, RI 02840

One of the finest examples of colonial religious architecture, this synagogue is the present-day place of worship of Congregation Jeshuat Israel.
Designated Mar. 5, 1946. Owned by Congregation Shearith Israel, New York City. National Park Service lends technical assistance for preservation of the building under a cooperative agreement with the two congregations.
Acreage—0.23, all Nonfederal.

USS *Arizona* Memorial
c/o State Office
National Park Service
P.O. Box 50165
Honolulu, HI 96850

This memorial floats over the battleship USS *Arizona,* sunk in Pearl Harbor by Japanese attack, Dec. 7, 1941. It is owned and administered by the U.S. Navy. When shoreside visitor facilities are completed, the National Park Service will administer the site under cooperative agreement with the U.S. Navy.

For more than 220 years Newport's Jewish community has worshipped in this synagogue designed for them by architect Peter Harrison. This building is symbolic of Rhode Island's long tradition of religious liberty.

Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Public Law 90–542, of October 2, 1968, provides for the establishment of a system of rivers to be preserved as free-flowing streams accessible for public use and enjoyment.

Components of the system, or portions of component rivers, may be designated as wild, scenic, or recreational rivers. Rivers are classified according to the natural qualities they possess and the evidence, as viewed from the river, of man's presence in the area. Thus, in a **wild river** there is little evidence of man's presence, the river is free of impoundments (dams) and generally inaccessible except by trail. A **scenic river** is one with relatively primitive shorelines, largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by road. A **recreational river** has more development along its shores, is readily accessible by road or railroad, and, may have undergone some impoundment in the past.

Once a river area is designated a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the objective of the managing agency—local, State, or Federal—is to preserve or enhance the qualities which qualified the river for inclusion within the system. Recreational use of any river in the system must be compatible with the preservation of the resources.

State rivers and streams may become units of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System when established under State laws and developed with river management plans acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary may then designate the appropriate river area as a unit of the system.

Federally managed components of the system are designated by Acts of Congress. Usually, Congress first requires, by law, a detailed study to determine the qualification of a river area for the system, then makes the designation decision based on the findings of the study. Numerous rivers have been designated for study, some of which may never become components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Allagash Wilderness Waterway
Bureau of Parks and Recreation
Department of Conservation
Augusta, ME 04333

Including the Allagash and several interconnected lakes in northern Maine, this is a major recreation resource.
Authorized: July 19, 1970. Mileage: 95.
Acreage—22,840, all Nonfederal.

American River, North Fork
Tahoe National Forest
Highway 49
Nevada City, CA 95959

A fairly inaccessible river flowing through deeply-incised canyons, northeast of Sacramento, Calif., preserves spectacular Sierra mountain scenery.
Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Mileage: 38.3.
Acreage—13,430. Federal: 8,790 Nonfederal: 4,640.

Chattooga River
Chattahoochee National Forest
P.O. Box 1437
Gainesville, GA 30501

Passing through a primitive setting in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, this is one of the few remaining free-flowing streams in the Southeast.
Authorized: May 10, 1974. Mileage: 56.9.
Acreage—16,424 Federal: 15,621 Nonfederal: 803.

Clearwater River, Middle Fork
Clearwater National Forest
Route 4
Orofino, ID 83544

Part of the exploration route of Lewis and Clark, most of this river lies in northern Idaho's primitive wilderness.
Authorized: Oct. 2,1968. Mileage: 185.
Acreage—55,651 Federal: 49,576 Nonfederal: 6,075.

Eleven Point River
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

This spring-fed stream meanders past limestone bluffs and crystal springs in Missouri's Ozark hills.
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Mileage: 44.4.
Acreage—14,195 Federal: 5,970 Nonfederal: 8,225.

Feather River, Middle Fork
Plumas National Forest
P.O. Box 1500
Quincy, CA 95971

This generally inaccessible fishing stream in northern California features Feather Falls, the third highest waterfall (640 feet) in the United States.
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Mileage: 93.
Acreage—19,873 Federal: 16,227 Nonfederal: 3,646.

Flathead River
Flathead National Forest
P.O. Box 147
Kalispell, MT 59901

Coursing the western boundary of Glacier National Park, Mont., this is a noted spawning stream.
Authorized: Oct. 12, 1976. Mileage: 219.
Acreage—57,400 Federal: 46,800 Nonfederal: 10,600.

Little Beaver Creek
Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, Fountain Square, Columbus, OH 43224

This stream system and surrounding valley near the Pennsylvania border contain some of Ohio's wildest lands.
Authorized: Oct. 23, 1975. Mileage: 33.
Acreage—2,637.4, all Nonfederal.

Little Miami River
Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, Fountain Square
Columbus, OH 43224

Flowing through a deep gorge, wooded bluffs, and rolling farmlands, this popular Ohio stream is easily reached from Cincinnati or Dayton.
Authorized: Aug. 20, 1973. Mileage: 66.
Acreage—3,202.5, all Nonfederal.

Lower St. Croix River
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Centennial Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 450
Madison, WI 53701

The northern portion of the lower St. Croix is a unit of the National Park System. The southern portion, jointly administered by the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, is a wide, gently flowing river which ends at the Mississippi River.
Authorized: June 17, 1976. Mileage: 25.
Acreage—6,065, all Nonfederal.

Middle Delaware River
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324

See Delaware National Scenic River, a unit of the National Park System.

Missouri River
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 30157
Billings, MT 59107

A spectacular Montana valley with striking rock formations and diverse flora and fauna, this river corridor also includes numerous historical and archeological sites.
Authorized: Oct. 12, 1976. Mileage: 149.
Acreage—131,838 Federal: 85,946 Nonfederal: 45,892.

Missouri River
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Omaha District
6014 USPO & Courthouse
215 North 17th Street
Omaha, NE 68102

This stretch of the "Big Muddy" from Gavins Point Dam, near Yankton, S.D., to Ponca, Neb., is still semi-wild.
Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Mileage: 59.
Acreage—14,941, all Nonfederal.

New River, South Fork
Stone Mountain State Park
Star Route 1, Box 17
Roaring Gap, NC 28668

The ancient, northward-flowing New River passes through valleys and bottom lands in western North Carolina.
Authorized: April 13, 1976. Mileage: 26.5.
Acreage—1,900, all Nonfederal.

Obed River
P.O. Drawer 630
Oneida, TN 37841

See Obed Wild and Scenic River, a unit of the National Park System.

Pere Marquette River
Huron-Manistee National Forest
421 S. Mitchell Street
Cadillac, MI 49601

Wandering gently through overhanging bluffs and across the grassy floodplains of central Michigan, this is one of the finest trout streams of the Midwest.
Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Mileage: 66.4.
Acreage—Not available.

Rapid River
Hells Canyon
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 907
Baker, OR 97814

A part of the Forest Service—administered by Hells Canyon National Recreation Area in Idaho—this river's whitewater harbors an important salmon hatchery.
Authorized: Dec. 31, 1975. Mileage: 24.
Acreage—8,382 Federal: 7,822 Nonfederal: 560.

Rio Grande
Bureau of Land Mangement
P.O. Box 1449
Sante Fe, NM 87501

Challenging whitewater enthusiasts, this rugged stretch of the upper Rio Grande roars through a deep canyon in northern New Mexico.
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Mileage: 52.75.
Acreage—16,880 Federal: 14,763 Nonfederal: 2,117.

Rio Grande
Big Bend National Park
Big Bend National Park, TX 79834

See Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Texas, a unit of the National Park System.

Rogue River
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Emerging from the western slope of Oregon's Cascade Mountains, the Rogue winds across farmlands and orchards before passing through wilderness to the Pacific Ocean.
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Mileage: 84.5.
Acreage: 25,999 Federal: 21,657 Nonfederal: 4,342.

St. Croix River
P.O. Box 708
St. Croix Falls, WI 54024

See St. Croix National Scenic River, a National Park System unit.

Saint Joe River
Idaho Panhandle
National Forest
P.O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

This central Idaho river offers outstanding scenery, good fishing, and plenty of wildlife.
Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Mileage: 72.8.
Acreage: 21,803 Federal: 21,644 Nonfederal: 159.

Salmon River, Middle Fork
Challis National Forest
Forest Service Building
Challis, ID 83226

Churning through central Idaho's wilderness, this river remains as primitive as it was during the explorations of the Lewis and Clark expedition.
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Mileage: 104.
Acreage: 32,000 Federal: 30,218 Nonfederal: 1,782.

Skagit River
Mount Baker-Snoqualmie
National Forest
1601 Second Avenue Building
Seattle, WA 98101

The Skagit and its Cascade Sauk and Suiattle tributaries feed into Puget Sound in northern Washington. The area features rugged canyons, glacier-clad mountains, and densely forested slopes.
Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Mileage: 157.5.
Acreage: 34,650 Federal: 16,605 Nonfederal: 18,045.

Snake River
Hells Canyon
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 907
Baker, OR 97814

Traversing Hells Canyon, the deepest gorge on the North American continent, the Snake is famed for whitewater boating and fishing.
Authorized: Dec. 31, 1975. Mileage: 66.9.
Acreage: 17,546 Federal: 15,411 Nonfederal: 2,135.

Upper Delaware River
Delaware Water Gap
National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324

See Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River, a National Park System unit.

Wolf River
Menominee Restoration
Committee
P.O. Box 397
Keshena, WI 54135

Noted as one of the most scenic and rugged rivers in the Midwest, the Wolf flows through the Menominee reservation.
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Mileage: 25.
Acreage: Not available.

National Trail System

A national system of trails was authorized by Public Law 90–543 also on October 2, 1968. Under its terms, national scenic trails were authorized to provide access to, travel within, and enjoyment and appreciation of open-air, outdoor areas of the Nation. A decade later, on November 10, 1978, the law was amended to provide recognition of historic trails marking routes of commerce, exploration, and migration in America.

Generally, the National Scenic Trails are to be protected by Federal, State, and local agencies in such fashion as to assure public recreational access to the trails and to preserve their natural settings and to protect them from commercial or residential development which would disrupt public use of the trails.

The National Historic Trails are simply designated to recognize historically important routes. Where these trails cross Federal lands, the managing agency is responsible for marking and preserving the trail routes. State and local agencies may choose to take an active management role on those parts of the trails outside of Federal jurisdiction. No Federal funds will be spent to acquire additional lands for the historic trails without specific approval from Congress.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

National Park System unit.

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
Director, Recreation Management
U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

In close proximity to the continental divide, the trail extends from the Canadian border in Glacier National Park, Mont., through Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico to Mexico.
Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Mileage: 3,100.
Acreage: Not available.

Iditarod National Historic Trail
Pacific Northwest Regional Office
National Park Service
601 Fourth & Pike Building
Seattle, WA 98101

See listing under Affiliated Areas.

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
Rocky Mountain Regional Office
National Park Service
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225

See listing under Affiliated Areas.

Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail
Rocky Mountain Regional Office
National Park Service
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225

See listing under Affiliated Areas.

Oregon National Historic Trail
Pacific Northwest Regional Office
National Park Service
601 Fourth & Pike Building
Seattle, WA 98101

See listing under Affiliated Areas.

Pacific Crest Trail
Director, Recreation Management
U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Extending from the Mexico-California border northward along the mountain ranges of California, Oregon, and Washington, the trail reaches the Canadian border near Ross Lake, Wash.
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Mileage: 2,600.
Acreage: Not available.

High sandstone cliffs along the shoreline of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in Michigan are viewed from a boat in Lake Superior.

Alphabetical Listing

This picture was taken in 1936 and shows Hettie Walker knitting a pair of socks. Hettie and her four sisters lived on land that had been in their family for several generations. When Great Smoky Mountains National Park was created, the sisters sold their land to the Park Service and received a lifetime lease and lived at the homeplace until the last one died in 1964. The heritage and way of life of the Walker sisters and their neighbors in the Smokies is of growing interest to people who visit the Southern Appalachians today.

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